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FROM WASHINGTON.

The Row among Representatives—The Floor as Seen from the Gallery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 13, 1860.

The flurry and fuss of last evening having subsided, we may expect, or at least hope, for a calm to-day. Last night the whole city was in a buzz and perturbation—every bar-room doing a big business on the strength of the pistol-scene—every hotel-hall swarming with excited groups—every political parlor filled with declamatory disputants, and the lady-circles all rustling and quivering, fanning themselves and fainting, ejaculating and raising their jewelled fingers in alternate thrills of indignation, nervousness and shame, as the various details of the difficulty were doled out by stray male visitors, with appropriate additions, exaggerations, embellishments and oratorical illustration.

There is a rumor this morning, which seems of an authoritative kind, and which, if true, must greatly palliate the conduct of JOHN B. HASKIN in demanding from H. F. CLARK what had been done in the Sunday caucus. It is said that the eight Anti-Lecompton men on their way to Congress held a private consultation at Philadelphia, and there agreed among themselves to support the Republican candidate under a certain contingency, which contingency, in the opinion of HASKIN, HICKMAN and SWARTE, has since arisen. If any such caucus really *did* take place, resulting in such a conclusion, it would, of course, be a partial justification of Mr. HASKIN for demanding to be informed if one of the participants in that agreement had subsequently entered another caucus, where a resolve of a contradictory nature had been adopted? This rumor, however, though beyond doubt with some foundation in fact, cannot be precisely true in its present form.

It has been suggested by an amiable bride, whose husband is of the fiery temperament and Southern proclivities, that two detectives should be placed at the door of the House, with instructions to make personal search for concealed weapons on every Republican member! The clergyman of the day this morning has just delivered a prayer against "the pestilence which walks in darkness"—a very mysterious phrase, on which different minds may put different constructions. Some think the pestilence walking in darkness may be a pulpit metaphor for pistols in Republican dress-coat pockets; others consider it a politic religious way of alluding to the prevalent cocktails and whiskies which are imbibed as private drinks—*i. e.*, in darkness; and still again there is another sect who see in the dark pestilence a most significant lance-thrust against the nigger at present obstructing the clogged machinery of the House.

The clergyman having finished, Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, again rose, to the terror of all well-disposed pesonages, and commenced reading some resolution, which at once brought up JOHN A. BINGHAM, of Ohio, who suddenly electrified the House by the first thorough-going pronunciamento we have had of Abolition principles. BINGHAM is a sandy-haired, middle-aged man, rather tall, vigorously built, with a broad and commanding forehead, very deep-set, but full-sized, geenish eyes; a long and rather curved nose, drooping over a straight, thin mouth; little patches of rusty-red whiskers placed in front of each ear, and a complexion rather inclined to be sallow. Across the eyes, especially the forehead, is broad and mathematical, and on the whole the expression of the face conveys the idea of a strong will inclined to extreme convictions, an intellect practiced in the guerilla-support of every opinion, and a temperament which is inclined to antagonize on every possible occasion with all, or any, who do not think precisely in the same channel. Mr. BINGHAM speaks forcibly and with the heat of suppressed passions; he trots out Anti-Slavery quotations from THOMAS JEFFERSON, and seems to have all the weapon-extracts of Republican argument worn smooth to his hand by long use. Mr. SMITH asking a question and failing to get a reply, he asks it again, and yet again, finally shouting out "Speak! speak!" to the intense delight of all the little boys in the galleries. To this BINGHAM rises and makes answer: "I will speak when it suits me. The gentleman must remember that I am not his slave." "You'd be very little use if you were," retorteth the fiery Extra-WILLIAM: "You'd then get what you need"—a playful allusion, possibly, to the persuasive arguments now and then brought into exercise on the backs of refractory servants.

THOMAS G. DAVIDSON then rose to explain his vote in favor of HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, on the ground that the candidate in question, though rather a South American in principles, had never entered the Know-Nothing organization. Mr. DAVIDSON, previously described, is one of the most conservative men on the floor, and his white head is a pleasant thing to look upon. He chirrups, rather than talks, to the House; and his appearance on the floor seems equal, in its effect on the general temper of the members, to two hundred and thirty-seven bumpers of champagne placed suddenly in the hands of the two hundred and thirty-seven members.

HORACE MAYNARD, by the way, has a very curious and striking appearance. At a distance one might think him a young Indian stripling of about 18 years of age, who had rather outgrown his strength. Coming nearer, we find him to be a tall, thin, sundried ramrod of a man, with long black hair combed back behind his ears; black eyes, glistening and beadlike; and irregular, small beardless features, covered with a tightly-drawn skin of brunette complexion. He stands well in the House, and is regarded as a man of sound, moderate and conservative opinions, very popular with the strong men of all parties, but hardly eligible for the vote of any Northern Democrat residing in a district where the foreign element predominates. It is said that he was born in Vermont, and went down to Tennessee as a schoolmaster, where he soon achieved that distinction which has so often returned him to Congress.

DAVIDSON'S personal explanation of his vote is understood to have some reference to the famous Houmas claim, of which you published the particulars a few days since. It is said that Senator JOHN SLIDELL (the chief party interested in Houmas) appealed to DAVIDSON, the Congressman from the Houmas district, to vote in favor of MAYNARD; and that, at this solicitation, DAVIDSON (*against* Houmas) voted for the suspected American. This was the first step, as alleged, in a plot for DAVIDSON'S destruction. The next step consisted of a fierce attack against the Congressman for that very vote, in the New-Orleans *Courier*—a paper said to be controlled and owned by the Houmas Senator," and under the direct supervision of the Collector of New-Orleans, who is one of SLIDELL'S friends. This is the story, and will explain the importance attached by Mr. DAVIDSON to the *Courier's* attack.

THADDEUS STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, at this point got off a good burlesque on the ridiculous habit of wasting precious Congressional time on journalistic rumors, by sending up to the Clerk's desk and asking to have read a criticism on his own course, published in a Dutch paper of the Keystone State. ROSCOE CONKLING and WM. BARKSDALE, then repudiated the story of a hostile correspondence between them, published in the *Herald*—CLEMENT and VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, explaining that the sole foundation for the report was that BARKSDALE had cut his finger and wanted some court-plaster, which he (Mr. V.) had obtained from CONKLING, and which he then carried in due form to seal up the abraded skin of the wounded Mississippian!

ROBERT HATTON, of Tennessee, then obtained the floor for a set speech, and at once commanded attention. He is rather tall, rather thin, with a large head and long face, made longer by a profusion of orange chin-beard, harmonizing well with pink cheeks, a large fair forehead, high and expansive, blue eyes set wide apart on each side of a small irregular nose, high cheek-bones, and a great quantity of thick brown hair, rather inclined to curl, but hardly having length sufficient to indulge its propensity. Decidedly, Mr. HATTON has more of the *studied* graces of an orator than any member yet seen upon the floor. His gestures are full, round and appropriate—seldom violent—never grotesque, but always emphatic and with an inclination to the florid order. His head shows imagination, and the perceptives largely developed—the qualities of causality and caution, however, not being visible from this gallery—if at all existing. His voice is musical and full, of the church-organ tone; and he speaks with the deliberateness of a man determined to say nothing in support of which he is not willing to stand a pistol shot. Belonging to the Southern Opposition, he soon gets into a jangle with his colleague, JOHN V. WRIGHT, previously described, in reference to the term "Know-Nothing," as applied to the party which has this very militant creed-confessor. He also refuses to be interrupted on personal explanations in reply to JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois; and rather succeeds in backing down all disputants by the force and determination with which he asserts his right to be heard to the bitter end.

THADDEUS STEVENS, by the way, deserves a notice. Still carrying in a maimed limb some reminiscence of the Buck-shot war—Mr. STEVENS has a large, closely shaved and rather coarse face, of the Roman type, surmounted by a creditable arrangement of brown hair, dark eyes sunk away almost out of sight, under an overhanging forehead, and features which recall those of the late THOMAS H. BENTON, though moulded in a commoner clay and with less refinement of expression. Professing himself totally independent of party rule, Mr. STEVENS, nevertheless, seems to vote pretty steadily with the Republican organization during every critical vote; and having a certain drollness of manner, with a taste for telling the truth in a humorous way—whenever he rises in his seat the gentlemen on his own side give a prophetic chuckle. He is said to be a strong man intellectually, though a little infirm physically; an astute, closely calculating and experienced politician; a debater of the rough and ready kind, and with many loveable, rude qualities to give him currency and vogue in the social circles of politics.

ROBERT HATTON, meantime, goes on talking; and just now—for the first time—has struck a most extravagant attitude, as he declares his pride "to *be* an American," meaning a member of the Southern Opposition. He throws his whole body back, lifts his long face with a rapt gaze towards the ceiling, lays his right hand, with the fingers extended, over his heart, and shakes his whole body violently as he utters the patriotic words. Is not this a confounding of two utterly distinct things through an *intended* similarity of name? Is the Americanism which he is proud of merely his membership of a political party having twenty-three Congressmen on the floor of the House? Or is it that broader American citizenship of which all men, loyal to the Union, can be proud with equal reason?

The inconvenience of allowing caucus proceedings to become public is made more manifest every day. HATTON'S chief attack on the Democracy is founded on a certain garbled version of a certain Democratic caucus, held about three or four weeks ago, and reported next morning in the New-York papers. Surely these Congressional gentlemen ought either to hold their councils with open doors, or be able to enforce secresy as to their deliberations. Your politicians in New-York, as it is said, have a trick of refusing to sit again in caucus with any one who has been proved guilty of ever having violated the confidence of these family debates. The row and rumpus yesterday arose through another dispute as to what had been agreed upon in *another* caucus, also reported next day in the public prints of your City; and in fact, unless the "Black Cats" of the Senate chamber and House can be caught and belled, it would be just as well for the honorable gentlemen below us to admit reporters on these quasi-private occasions. A good deal better in fact—as then everything said could be reported truly; whereas, now, all the facts leak out, but in a distorted and mischievous form. It is just mail-hour now, and this letter must go while Mr. HATTON remains upon his legs. In haste. NOBODY.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The United States Agricultural Society have elected HENRY WAGNER, of Western New-York, President, and reelected B. B. FRENCH, Treasurer, and BEN PERLEY POORE, Secretary. Last night the members partook of a sumptous entertainment at the residence of W. W. CORCORAN.

Among the recent confirmations by the Senate is that of ROBERT W. DAVIS, as Collector of Detroit.

VICTORIA BRIDGE.

Report of the English Engineers.

The following is the Report of the English Engineers who came out to examine the Victoria Bridge, at the request of the late Mr. STEPHENSON, prior to its opening for traffic:

MONTREAL, Dec. 17, 1859.

To the Chairman and Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, London:

GENTLEMEN: We beg to hand you our joint report on the state of the Victoria Bridge, at Montreal, which will be opened for public traffic on Monday next, the 19th inst. At the time we commenced our final inspection of this bridge, there were two of the ordinary spans (Nos. 14 and 15) in an incomplete state, but the last of these (No. 14 tube) was completed on Monday, leaving nothing but the testing to be done previous to the bridge being opened for public traffic. During the time that arrangements were being made for commencing the testing, we directed our attention to the works generally, and with the exception of a few small matters to finish up, which we shall enumerate hereafter, we are able to inform you that in every respect the works are of the most perfect description.

The piers and abutments are of the most substantial character, the masonry of which they consist being massive and well built, and finished most accurately.

The approaches consist of solid material, and are constructed in a manner such as will render them thoroughly permanent.

The tubular beams comprising the superstructure of the bridge, are formed of the best materials, and the workmanship is unquestionable. In fact, both as regards the quality of the iron in the plates, rivets and other parts, and the manner in which the whole is put together, we believe that better work cannot be produced. And our views in this respect will, we believe, be fully borne out by the result of the tests to which we subjected the whole of the tubes.

As you may be aware, the Victoria Bridge was designed to sustain practically a load of *one ton* per foot run of the entire length, which load, added to the weight of the tubes themselves, it was intended should cause a horizontal tensile strain of five tons per square inch, and a compressive strain of four tons per square inch; and the load applied as a test was as near the above load as could possibly be provided. For the purpose of registering the deflections of the various tubes, a steel wire extending throughout the entire length of the bridge was strained as tightly as possible, being supported at every bearing of the tubes over pulleys with heavy weights attached, so as to keep an equal amount of tension upon it.

This steel wire formed the datum line, from which all the deflections were measured and marked on slips of card attached to vertical staves which were fixed up at various points along the tube. The train forming the testing load was sufficiently long to cover a pair of tubes from end to end, and it was run first on to one tube, when observations were registered both in that tube and the adjoining empty one also, which was of course affected, owing to its connection with the loaded tube.

As the effect produced was the same in all the ordinary pairs of tubes, it will only be necessary to give you the observations taken in one pair, which were as follows:

While the load was in the first tube only, the deflection of that tube in the middle was seven-eighths of an inch, and the adjoining empty one was lifted in the middle three-eighths of an inch. The load then being placed over both tubes, the deflection was the same in each, and was three-fourths of an inch in the middle. And when the load was run on to the second tube, only the effect on the two tubes was similar to that in the first experiment.

We next tested the large central span, which is quite unconnected with any other tube, and the load extending from end to end, caused a deflection of not more than one and three-eighths of an inch in the middle.

In all the experiments the tubes returned to their original position when the weight was removed.

The result of the tests applied to the whole of the 25 tubes is highly satisfactory, inasmuch as the actual deflections were considerably within the calculated deflections, for such a load, according to formula, well known and generally made use of. We, therefore, consider the tubes excessively strong as regards the load they are designed to carry.

And we attribute this to the perfect manner in which they have been fitted and riveted together, and the excellent quality of the iron of which they are composed.

In the 330 feet (central) tube, the smallness of the deflection is very remarkable, it being but little more than five-eighths of the calculated deflection.

It is also worthy of remark, that it was a difficult matter to make up a train weighing the enormous load of one ton per foot run, and it was just as much as three large engines could do to propel it. Such a load surely never can pass through the bridge in the ordinary way of traffic.

The works required yet to be done to complete Victoria Bridge are: the laying about 250 lineal feet of coping on the south approach, and fixing the iron caps to 22 piers.

And we beg to say, in conclusion, that when these small matters are completed, we should recommend the Board of Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company to accept the Victoria Bridge from the hands of Messrs. PETO, BRASSEY & BETTS, the contractors, as being completed satisfactorily, and according to the true spirit and meaning of the contract.

We deeply regret that Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON had not lived to see the end of this important work, but we feel enabled to assure you in the most confident terms that everything has been carried out with respect to it, entirely in accordance with his wishes.

We are gentlemen, yours, &c.,

[Signed.] J. B. BRUCE & B. P. STOCKMAN.

REPORT OF MR. A. M. ROSS.

Having perused the foregoing report, I have much pleasure in adding, at the request of Mr. BRUCE, that I was present and took part in the experiments undertaken with the view of testing the sufficiency of the tube, and that I concur in every detail as given in the report. ALEX. M. ROSS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE HUNGARIAN AT PORTLAND.

Difficulties in the way of the Congress.

Remarkable Conversation between Napoleon III. and Richard Cobden.

ANTI-SLAVERY DOINGS IN ENGLAND.

GENERAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The steamship *Hungarian* left Liverpool at 1 P. M. of the 28th December, touched at Queenstown the following day, and arrived at Portland at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning.

The mails were received in New-York on Saturday night.

The *Edinburgh* arrived at Queenstown on the 29th, and proceeded to Liverpool an hour afterward.

THE CONGRESS.

It is reiterated that the Congress meets on the 19th of January.

An announcement in a St. Petersburg journal effectually dispels any doubt whether the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs would be present at the Congress.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has been formally appointed chief Russian Plenipotentiary, and leaves St. Petersburg for Paris on the 31st December.

The chief Spanish Representative will be Señor CALDERON COLLANTES, as Señor MARTINAS DE LA ROSA declines to accept the post.

Sweden will be represented by Gen. NORDIN, who will be assisted by the ordinary Swedish Envoy at Paris, and it was ministerially announced in the Diet at Stockholm, that in the Congress Sweden will pursue a policy in conformity with her constitutional interest.

A Paris dispatch says the Papal Nuncio had intimated to Count WALEWSKI that it is an impossibility for the Pope to be represented at the Congress, if an official denial were not given to the rumored authorship of the pamphlet, *Le Pape et le Congress*.

A telegram from Rome also says that the Duke of GRAMMONT had been officially informed by Cardinal ANTONELLI, that in consequence of the publication of the pamphlet, *Le Pape et le Congress*, the departure of the First Plenipotentiary of the States of the Church for Paris to be present at the Congress, has been postponed.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in an article, signed by its principal editor, says: "The *Times* is perfectly correct in considering the pamphlet, *Le Pape et le Congress*, as a political expression of good understanding and conciliation between France and England. The *Constitutionnel* congratulates itself on the result; Mr. GRAND GUILLOT calls, however, attention to the difference in the political motives of the two nations, and states that France, far from intending to destroy the temporal power of the Pope, will, on the contrary, consolidate it, by transferring it according to the wants of modern times."

The *Pays* of the 29th contains an article signed by M. DE CASSAGNAC on the pamphlet, *The Pope and the Congress*, which the article states has been wrongly interpreted by the newspapers. The pamphlet does not propose to deprive the Pope of the Legations, but advises his Holiness to submit to the present state of things, and proclaim the necessity of maintaining the temporal power of the Pope. M. DE CASSAGNAC adds, that the pamphlet confines itself to pronouncing an opinion. Congress alone will decide the question, and ever after that the Church will remain full and entire.

According to a telegram received by Count RECHBERG from Prince METTERNICH, Count WALEWSKI has declared to the diplomatic corps in Paris that as long as he remains at the head of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the pamphlet *Le Pope et le Congress* should not be considered as the programme of the French Ministry.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Nothing of political importance has occurred, and the Christmas holidays caused stagnation also in commercial affairs.

Everything connected with the *Great Eastern* remains *in statu quo*. The expenses on board have been reduced to the smallest possible amount, pending the inquiry going on before arbitrators, between the Company and Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, no works other than those absolutely necessary being carried on. It is impossible to say when the arbitration will be concluded.

The ship *Bleroie Castle*, which sailed from the Thames on the 15th for South Australia, was totally wrecked in the English Channel. All on board, numbering 22 passengers and 34 of crew, are supposed to have perished. The only evidence of the wreck is the picking up off Calais of a large number of cases, which formed part of her valuable cargo.

The ship *Lady Franklin*, of and from Liverpool for Maranham, came in collision with an unknown ship at sea, which sunk almost immediately, only one man being saved.

A circular from the War Department states that Government has determined to issue to Rifle Volunteer Corps, after the first of January, an additional supply of long Enfield rifles, to the extent of half the effective strength of the corps. This supply will raise the aggregate issue to one hundred per cent. on the effective strength of the force.

Measures are about being taken for placing Chatham Dock-yard in a thorough state of defence in accordance with the report of the Commissioners on the national defences.

Mr. WRIGHT, the celebrated comedian, died after a long and painful illness.

ALBERT SMITH has a severe attack of apoplexy; for a day or two he was in a critical state, but the latest accounts say hopes were entertained of his recovery.

The schooner *Kelson*, which arrived at Queenstown on the 29th, from Montevideo, reports having passed a waterlogged bark, painted yellow inside, with her masts gone, in latitude 50° 35′, N., longitude 13° 35′, W.

Lord HASTINGS is dead.

A movement is on foot for a submarine cable across thirty miles between the Land's End and the Scilly Islands, which would then be a port of call for ships arriving in the channel for orders.

On Sunday night, Dec. 25, a riot occurred between some regular troops and militiamen in the Camp at Aldershot. Three militia men were shot dead. Six soldiers were arrested, having with them rifles loaded with ball cartridges.

The *Times* correspondent in British Columbia complains of the conduct of the United States authorities on the Island of San Juan, both civil and military. They have been guilty of many petty acts, calculated to annoy British authorities and subjects. Instances are given, and it is stated that the American officers carried out reluctantly and with great amenity the orders of Gen. HARNEY.

Another Outrage on board an American Ship.

On Saturday (Dec. 24) one of those brutal cases which have too often recently brought disgrace upon the mercantile marine of the United States, was investigated at the Liverpool police court, before Mr. J. S. MANSFIELD. PHILANDER HALL, second mate, and DANIEL DAVENPORT, boatswain, of the American ship *John Bright*, were brought up charged with having caused the death of a seaman named GREEN, on board that vessel. Two passengers, named PRICHARD and HACKITT, stated that on several occasions during the voyage from New-York, the two prisoners had beaten deceased very severely with a rope knotted at the end, kicked him, and then when he was unable to do work they put him in irons. On one occasion the deceased was sent into the fore rigging, though he was unable to stand on his legs, and the mate followed him about deck, kicking him, because he did not go fast enough. At another time HACKITT saw the second mate take a large packing needle and commence "probing" the deceased with it all along the deck. It was also stated that a few days before GREEN died he expressed a wish that some one would throw him overboard. HACKITT found him covered with black and blue spots in various parts. The body also bore marks of still more horrible ill-treatment. During the voyage he was scarcely ever free from a black eye. A surgeon named MOORE, who was also a passenger on board the same ship, stated that he had examined the deceased before he died, and found him suffering from inflammation of the lungs. Not having been frequently on deck, this witness could not say how often the deceased had been ill-used; he did not see him treated as the other witnesses alleged. The deceased had reported that he had been ruptured, but he, witness, had examined him, and found no trace of a rupture, nor yet of bruises. He believed that deceased had died of inflammation of the lungs. The case was remanded for a week, and in the meantime the evidence of the witnesses examined will be laid before the American Ambassador and the Home Secretary.

Lady Franklin to Capt. M'Clintock.

Capt. M'CLINTOCK'S eagerly expected narrative of the discovery of the fate of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN was published on the 24th ult. The letter placed in Capt. M'CLINTOCK'S hands by Lady FRANKLIN, containing the only instructions that he could prevail upon her to give him, will be read with interest:

ABERDEEN, June 29, 1857.

MY DEAR CAPT. M'CLINTOCK: You have kindly invited me to give you my instructions," but I cannot bring myself to feel that it would be right in me in any way to influence your judgment in the conduct of your noble undertaking; and, indeed, I have no temptation to do so, since it appears to me that your views are almost identical with those which I had independently formed before I had the advantage of being thoroughly possessed of yours. But had this been otherwise, I trust you would have found me ready to prove the implicit confidence I place in you by yielding my own views to your more enlightened judgment; knowing, too, as I do, that your whole heart also is in the cause, even as my own is. As to the objects of the expedition, and their relative importance, I am sure you know that the rescue of any possible survivor of the *Erebus* and *Terror* would be to me, as it would be to you, the noblest result of our efforts. To this object I wish every other to be subordinate; and next to it in importance is the recovery of the unspeakably precious documents of the expedition, public and private, and the personal relics of my dear husband and his companions. And, lastly, I trust it may be in your power to confirm, directly or inferentially, the claims of my husband's expedition to the earliest discovery of the passage, which, if Dr. RAE'S report be true, (and the Government of our country has accepted and rewarded it as such,) these martyrs in a noble cause achieved at their last extremity, after five long years of labor and suffering, if not at an earlier period. I am sure that you will do all that man can do for the attainment of all these objects; my only fear is that you may spend yourselves too much in the effort; and you must, therefore, let me tell you how much dearer to me even than any of them is the preservation of the valuable lives of the little band of heroes who are your companions and followers. May God in His great mercy preserve you all from harm, amidst the labors and perils which await you, and restore you to us in health and safety, as well as honor! As to the honor, I can have no misgiving. It will be yours as much if you fail (since you may fail in spite of every effort,) as if you succeed; and be assured that, under any and all circumstances whatever, such is my unbounded confidence in you, you will possess, and be entitled to, the enduring gratitude of your sincere and attached friend,

JANE FRANKLIN.

Anti-Slavery Demonstrations in England.

FRED. DOUGLASS ON THE HARPER'S FERRY BUSINESS.

The annual meeting of the Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society was held on the 22d of December in the Music Hall; EDWARD BAINES, Esq., M. P., in the chair.

There was a numerous attendance.

After the Chairman had opened the proceedings in a pertinent speech, in which he alluded to the recent insurrection at Harper's Ferry, FRED. DOUGLASS was introduced and was very warmly received. After some prefatory denunciations of Slavery, Mr. DOUGLASS addressed himself to the explanation of his supposed connection with JOHN BROWN, of the Harper's Ferry rebellion notoriety. He said he was exceedingly glad that the Chairman had alluded to that dear old departed saint, JOHN BROWN. (Hear.) He had just read an account of the execution, in which poor old BROWN was spoken of as having entered upon a criminal career and as having met a criminal's doom. He was spoken of as having met the merited doom of the gallows. He (Mr. DOUGLASS) was also glad to hear the Chairman say that BROWN'S crime was simply a technical crime—that it was a crime according to form, but not according to substance. [Hear.] It might be a crime for a man on the deck of a pirate ship to strike down the captain, and take her into the nearest port, where the victims of piracy might be set at liberty; and in no other sense was BROWN'S act a crime. [Hear.] English people were apt to look upon BROWN as one who had gone into a peaceable neighborhood, and had there created a deep-seated discontent and disturbance; but this was merely a picture of fancy. [Hear.] JOHN BROWN disturbed no such neighborhood as this. [Hear.] He entered Virginia, not when she was in a state of peace, but when she was in a state of war—that he (Mr. DOUGLAS) undertook to say—for if a state of war existed anywhere on the face of the globe, it did at this moment on the soil of the Southern States. [Hear.] Slavery was itself an insurrection, and the slaveholders were an armed band of insurgents against the just rights and liberties of their fellow-men. [Loud applause.] They appealed to their law to prove their lawful right to traffic in the souls and bodies of men; they said their laws allowed them to have property in men; but this he indignantly denied. There was a higher law than that of man, and JOHN BROWN held to that higher law. [Loud applause.] When Lord BROUGHAM, then HENRY BROUGHAM, was appealed to on the subject of "the claims" of the West Indian planters, he indignantly replied, "Tell me not of rights in men: I deny such a right; I acknowledge no such property; the feelings of our common nature rise in rebellion against such a claim. [Hear.] There is a law above every enactment of man's, and that is God's law, a law written by the finger of God to the world, and by that law—unchanged and eternal—it is impossible for man to hold property in man." [Hear.] JOHN BROWN, the Southerners said, had violated the laws of Virginia, or rather violated his honor and his duty as a citizen of the United States. In answer to this, he (Mr. DOUGLASS) had to say that he believed in a heaven, and he would also say, in reference to old JOHN BROWN, that "with such as he, whoever he be, might he be saved, or lost." JOHN BROWN was a man of as devout and pious character as any man he (Mr. DOUGLAS) knew in this world, and he thought of his duty as a man before he considered his duty as a citizen of the United States. BROWN did not enter Maryland or Virginia with any purpose of carnage or bloodshed. [Hear.] He did not enter those States for the purpose of murdering slaveholders and carrying off property—that was not his aim. His motive was as pure as that of Moses when he entered Egypt to conduct an exodus of liberty. BROWN went to conduct an exodus to a land of freedom. In conducting his army of men out of the Southern States he meant to defend himself, if necessary, even unto blood; and although he (Mr. DOUGLAS) was not here in England to ask the Young Men's Anti-Slavery Societies to countenance or support any armed opposition to Slavery in the United States, yet when they found a man disinterested enough to lay down his life for his fellow-men, he hoped the memory of the man would not be tarnished. [Hear.] BROWN was not an insurgent, but as a man against an armed band of insurgents, because there was not a moment of time in which the blood of negroes was not being let forth at the touch of the slaveholder's scourge. [Hear.] BROWN interfered; he saw the strong man bearing out the brains of his fellow-man, and he interposed himself between. [Hear.] It might be said that his act was an imprudent one; but on this subject he (Mr. DOUGLASS) had a few words to say. Prudence had seldom made heroes. Imprudent JOHN BROWN was, in one sense, because he did not succeed. If GEORGE WASHINGTON, when he unsheathed the American sword of independence, had been hanged by the neck for his act, he would have been the veriest criminal imaginable; but he succeeded, and therefore became the savior of his country, and he was at the present time so much admired in England that his portrait might be seen in many English homes. Since he (Mr. DOUGLASS) arrived in England on this visit he had received many letters from warm friends, advising him to be at peace. He might again state that he was a peace man, but his theory of peace was this: the man who did the most to establish justice on this earth was the true man of peace. There could be no real peace where there was injustice. But if there was any peace which he detested, it was the peace of death, and not of life. [Hear.] In conclusion, Mr. DOUGLASS said he entertained no fears of the dissolution of the Union. The Southern slaveholders dare not separate themselves from the Northern States, for it was these latter provinces which gave to the Union all that it boasted in literature, science, learning and national character. The Slave States dare not dissolve the Union. Which State would consent to be the breakwater between Slavery and Freedom? Maryland would not, neither would North Carolina, Virginia or Kentucky. Missouri was not going to dissolve the Union, and why? Because she could not. [Laughter.] And while the mouth of the Mississippi was where it was, while it reached in its extensive range the important States in the Northwest, which must have an outlet for their trade and commerce, these States would never consent to that outlet being in the hands of a foreign power. [Hear.]

Miss SARAH REMOND also addressed the meeting.

SYMPATHY WITH DR. CHEEVER AT EDINBURGH.

From the London Star.

A public meeting was held on the 22d ult., in Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh, "for the purpose of expressing sympathy with Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, of New-York, in the painful position which he has lately been called upon to occupy with regard to Slavery," &c. There was a large attendance. Among the gentlemen on the platform were Lord Provost Douglas, Sir John Melville, Drs. Candlish, Guthrie and Alexander, Rev. Messrs. Pulsford, Reid, Cullen, Graham, of Newhaven, and Jonathan Watson, Councillor Fyfe, Mr. J. Burn Murdoch, Jr., and Mr. J. F. Macfarlan.

The Lord Provost presided, and in opening the meeting remarked that he was thankful to say such meetings were not very common in Edinburgh. They were called together to express sympathy with a Christian minister in very peculiar circumstances; a man well known to the people of this country by his writings and other works; and one who at the present time needed all the sympathy and any encouragement that could be given him. [Applause.] On the subject which had brought them together, there would naturally two views occur. On the one hand it might be said that, and often was said, that there were men who defended a good cause so injudiciously that they did about as much harm as good to it; and on the other side, there were men who opposed a bad cause—Slavery for instance—so as to bear very inconsistent testimony to it. He thought there was sufficient in the information which had been received to warrant him in saying that Dr. CHEEVER, by his manly and admirable denunciations of Slavery, was entitled to the sympathy of all Christian and well-thinking men in this country. [Applause.]

Dr. CANDLISH, who was received with loud cheers, moved the first resolution. The Rev. Doctor said his impression was, that if the case of Dr. CHEEVER had been brought before the community of Scotland in the way in which such cases usually are, and not in a private manner, the steam would have been up long ago, and the national enthusiasm kindled. [Applause.] Those who took an interest in the matter satisfied themselves that the case was an admirable and a deserving one. They received information from Dr. CHEEVER himself that he was suffering for his faithfulness in advocating the cause of emancipation, and that the movement for assistance had his thorough sanction. He did not intend to discuss any question of ecclesiastical government. These facts were plain, and, he believed, admitted on all sides, that in consequence of a good deal of Dr. CHEEVER'S time in the pulpit being occupied with preaching on the subject of Slavery, some of his congregation, and those of the wealthier classes, were dissatisfied; and they took advantage of Dr. CHEEVER'S absence for a few months on sick leave to make a representation to him to the effect that it would be better for the peace and prosperity of the congregation that he would resign. When he returned he found that he was sustained by a large and overwhelming majority of the congregation. Now, it was for the purpose of enabling Dr. CHEEVER to continue in the high position he had held, without the risk of being troubled from year to year, that a movement was now made by his friends and the congregation, and they were asked to aid in the movement. The object was to enable the Church of the Puritans to maintain its position as a Church, and to retain in its pulpit Dr. CHEEVER to thunder his anathemas against all sin, and the sin of Slavery in particular. [Loud applause.] Now, when they had the subject fairly before them, he hoped expression would be given to their sympathies with the reverend doctor, and that they would with one heart combine to support him in his position. [Applause.] There was a very large and influential Anti-Slavery party in the northern States of America; how came it, some would say, that Dr. CHEEVER was in such difficulties there? There was a considerable body of ministers there who were avowedly opposed to Slavery; how came it that Dr. CHEEVER should suffer more than they did? He (Dr. CANDLISH) had some difficulty on those points himself when the matter was brought under his notice. He naturally asked, was Dr. CHEEVER the only minister who gave expression to Anti-Slavery views? and he was informed that there was a considerable number of other ministers who expressed similar opinions. He found that the peculiar offence which Dr. CHEEVER had given was in his not holding abstract Anti-Slavery views. He set himself, not merely to a general advocacy of emancipation, but to insist on the enormous sin of the Legislature in permitting Slavery. They would at once see that this placed him in a somewhat similar position. He believed there was a body of Anti-Slavery men in America of whom it might be no offence to say that they could not be expected to enter into a measure involving ecclesiastical matters. There was another class thoroughly opposed to Slavery, and opposed to it on Christian grounds, who took up this position, that they ought to enlighten people's minds upon the subject, but ought not to interfere, as poor JOHN BROWN had been doing—[applause]—or by anything in the way of political agitation, which unquestionably was the offence of Dr. CHEEVER. He believed those Anti-Slavery men could not be expected to sympathize with Dr. CHEEVER in his present position, or to secure his possession of the Church of the Puritans, as a confessor for this great principle. His opinion of Anti-Slavery men was that they were bound to make their position tell on the ballot-box. He thoroughly agreed with Dr. CHEEVER, that every man in America who holds the truth of this subject was bound to do his utmost in the cause they were now arguing for. Slavery had taken the aggressive in America, not only in a lawful way, but by force of arms, in Kansas; and, worst of all, these aggressive movements were getting the countenance of the Legislature, so that the Slavery party were supported by the whole force of the United States army. It was the case of a hostile power—hostile to liberty, hostile to man, hostile to God—raising itself, and bursting the bonds with which it had been fettered—coming forth to debauch men's minds and opinions, and by force of arms endeavoring to compel every soul in America to be stained by the curse of Slavery. [Loud applause.] Dr. CHEEVER had published a book against Slavery, and he (Dr. CANDLISH) began to read that book with some sort of curiosity, to see how it stood the test of fair and calm perusal; and he might say that having begun the volume, he could not rest until he had ended it; and from beginning to end he found nothing indicating extreme opinions. He was prepared to subscribe to every sentence of that most noble book. The Rev. Doctor read several extracts from the book referred to, which is entitled "God Against Slavery," for the purpose of showing the manner in which Dr. CHEEVER confuted the allegation that he preached politics in religion, and showed the necessity of a greater amount of religion in politics in America. He (Dr. CANDLISH) was an advocate of immediate abolition; he would instantly abolish anything like the right to sell, anything like the right to buy, anything like restraint upon the education of any man, or the right to sell them as mere goods and chattels. [Applause.] All that must be instantly abolished. What he understood Dr. CHEEVER to mean was that if this was done instantly the establishment of rights in America would be a safe and practicable thing. He believed the question would soon be gone into, and if Slavery was not abolished the Union was gone. [Hear, hear.] He believed the execution of JOHN BROWN was the first blow of the axe laid at the root of the tree of Slavery. [Loud applause.] He thought that event was rousing the men of the North, even those who were apt to be quiescent, and on the very first meeting of Congress he would have the men of the North and the men of the South to surrender, or let them fight for their rights. There was no bloodthirsty desire, for if JOHN BROWN had succeeded in carrying some 300 or 400 slaves into Canada, who would not have cheered to the echo, and fallen at his feet, and hailed him as deliverer? Dr. CHEEVER was doing very much the same thing legally that JOHN BROWN attempted by the hand of force. Dr. CHEEVER was attempting to arouse the consciences of men to discharge their duties as citizens. If they had some dozen ministers of Christ of like minds with Dr. CHEEVER, as earnest as he was denouncing this sin, there would be hope of stirring this great question without anarchy and without bloodshed. But, if not, he greatly feared that it would go on until it was brought to a termination by the interposition of God. [The Rev. Doctor concluded amid loud applause.]

Rev. JONATHAN WATSON seconded the motion, which, with the others, have already appeared.

Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER, Dr. GUTHRIE and Rev. WILLIAM REID subsequently delivered short addresses on the subject. Dr. GUTHRIE intimated that collections were intended to be made in several of the churches in the City for the benefit of Dr. CHEEVER.

A BRITISH APPEAL TO NORTHERN CONSERVATISM—THE EXECUTION OF JOHN BROWN.

From the London Times, Dec. 28.

We were not wrong in supposing that the enthusiasm for JOHN BROWN'S memory would speedily die out, and that the vagaries of the Abolitionists would cause a revulsion of feeling in favor of the South. By the present mail we learn that the country is most indignant at the Bostonians, and they themselves seem to be not a little ashamed of their proceedings. The capital of Massachusetts was on December the 8th the scene of a demonstration in favor of the Union, and the more sensible portion of the citizens had an opportunity of protesting against the doings of their Abolitionist brethren. The tone of this meeting was as patriotic and becoming as the speeches at "Tremont Temple" were the reverse. Mr. EVERETT, a man respected throughout the Union, delivered a speech which will, no doubt, produce a great effect in all parts of the Republic. He showed the wickedness of BROWN'S attempt, reminded his hearers that the old man had long meditated raising a revolt, that he was aided by Abolitionist money, and supplied with Abolitionist guns and pikes; that his plan was well considered, inasmuch as he seized the largest arsenal in that part of the country, full of arms and occupying a good position; and that his enterprise only failed because the sla

England guarantees of his desire to live in good harmony. Hardly had he ascended to power when he dispatched, in spite of the Assembly, the French fleet to make common cause with yours in the East. Subsequently he united himself with you in the Crimean war; and when the insurrection which broke out in India employed all your army in Asia, did he profit by the absence of your force to pick a quarrel with you? On the contrary, he offered to the English troops a passage through France. He subscribed, as well as the Imperial Guard, for your wounded, while (be it said *en passant*, and without meaning reproach) our wounded in Italy seemed to find you indifferent. Finally, how many measures for the last ten years have been proposed by divers Governments which might have shocked England? He has rejected them all, and made no merit whatever in your eyes of the rejection. How can so many proofs of a cordiality so constant be all at once forgotten? And how does it come to pass that mistrust and error are substituted for the legitimate effect which it should have produced? Why should a line of conduct so honest be answered by passionate and mistaken alarm? I look about in vain, and I cannot understand the cause of this sudden terror in England. And, good heavens! what a time has been selected to propagate it? Why, the very moment when the Emperor has given a rare example of moderation. From the very day when he proposed and concluded peace, people were pleased to attribute to him ambitious designs; he was represented as marching to new conquests when, arresting the impetuosity of his troops, he so resolutely traced the limit beyond which he would not push his victory. There is, then, something insensate in converting into one eager for war the man than whom none can wish to be more pacific; and into a cause of fear what ought to be a pledge of security.

ENGLISHMAN—The conduct of the Emperor would, I admit, be the most appropriate argument to convince us, and his sympathy for England has never ceased to inspire us with confidence. But the people—but the army! Come now, frankly-speaking, do they not both detest us? And will not public opinion force your sovereign some day to declare war against us?

FRENCHMAN—To such questions as these I reply: Error, error the most grave, my dear Sir. It cannot be denied that there is at the bottom, in both countries, a remnant of rancor and rivalry which still subsists, but subsists much more in a latent than in an aggressive state. Material interests on one side, liberal ideas on the other, tend incessantly to draw the two countries closer to each other. Moreover, France is more practical than you imagine. What advantage, material or moral, could a war with you bring us? None—absolutely none. Consequently no one desires it. But have you expressed *all* your thoughts? Do you not keep silent as to the cause of this mistrust which is so universal in England against the Emperor and his Government? Be candid, and I shall be the same.

ENGLISHMAN—Well, then, I will be candid. Here is our decisive reason, our principal grievance; the development given to the French navy is out of all proportion to the requirements and the greatness of your country.

FRENCHMAN—There is another prejudice; is it possible that a man like you should share it? Truly, if instead of being some hours distant from our frontier, England was at the Antipodes, one would not find it a greater stranger than you appear to be as to what is passing in France. You speak of our extraordinary armaments, but are not quite sure of the fact. Some journals have printed it; you have read it. Some persons have told you of it; you have repeated it, and you believe it—that's all. Such is the only source of your conviction. Learn, then, what is doing in France, and hold it for certain. Not a centime can be spent without the vote of the Legislative Corps, and without the previous examination of the Council of State. Consult the estimates of the navy and army, and you shall find in them no excessive expenditure on the part of the Government.

ENGLISHMAN—Your estimates are nothing to me, my dear Sir; I am ignorant as to how they are arranged. Figures are easy of handling, and are susceptible of every combination. Facts, on the contrary, are inflexible; and, since you have appealed to them, I will appeal to them in turn. At Toulon and Brest you are building plated ships. Against whom can they be intended, if not against us? At Nantes you have on the stocks hundreds of flat-bottomed boats. For what purpose, if it be not to throw in an instant 20,000 soldiers on our coast? And then, your immense supplies of fuel, and the prodigious activity of your arsenals? Everywhere you are building ships; everywhere you are casting rifled cannon and projectiles of all kinds. These are so many facts, and of public notoriety. What answer will you give me to them?

FRENCHMAN—The most categorical in the world. Give me your attention, for I will now quote laws and regulations, authentic reports, and go back to a period which will not be suspected by you: According to a Royal ordinance of the 22d November, 1846, the total strength of the naval forces on the peace footing was to be 328 ships, of which 40 were liners and 50 frigates—sailing vessels. When the war in the Crimea came on France had very few steamships; it was easy to see that sailing ships had passed their time, and that it was necessary to boldly admit the principle that henceforward every man-of-war must be a steamer. The Emperor consequently named in 1855, under the presidency of Admiral HAMELIN, a commission to fix the basis of the new fleet necessary for France. The Commission reported in favor of transforming the sailing ships, and of appropriating to them our ports, giving to them especially the yards and docks which they required. The report terminated by demanding that the annual grant for the maintenance of the *matériel* of the fleet should be augmented by an annual sum of 25,000,000f. for 13 years, the period judged indispensable to complete their transformation. Of that sum 5,000,000f. were applied to the ports. The Council of State, when called upon to give its opinion, reduced to 17,000,000f. for 13 years the amount of extraordinary credits demanded for the navy. Do not fire, my dear Sir, with these details. Here is one quite as recent, and not less precise: In 1859 our fleet consisted of 27 ships-of-the-line (*vaisseaux*,) and 15 frigates, screws, completed; and of three plated frigates. We have then, in order to arrive at the force on a peace footing, decided under LOUIS PHILIPPE, 13 ships-of-the-line to transform and 35 frigates to build, which, I repeat, will still require 10 years at least. As for the plated frigates—the invention of the Emperor—nothing is more natural than to construct them as an experiment, since if they succeed they can be advantageously substituted for ships-of-the-line. But this is not all; the necessity of having only a steam fleet entailed on us expenses from which England may be exempted. When our fleet used sails, and we had an expedition to send, as for instance to Africa, to the Crimea, and to Italy, it was easy to find among the trade sailing transports for men, horses or stores. But at the present day our merchant navy is not sufficiently developed to enable us to find steam transports when we have need of them. We are therefore forced to build them, in order to have at all times a certain number ready, and this imperious obligation is so present to us, that at the very moment I am speaking to you all our transports are proceeding to China; and, that we may not be entirely without resources, and be unprovided, the Naval Department has been obliged to purchase three large steamships in England. You see, then, I have at heart to convince you that I penetrate without hesitation to the very bottom of things, and I disclose to you the minutest details of our situation.

ENGLISHMAN—These categorical explanations begin to reassure me. But have you any such to give me on the supplies of coals and the boats intended for the landing of troops?

FRENCHMAN—I will continue with the same frankness. Some months back your Tory Ministry was so much opposed to the war in Italy that everything announced its wish to place itself on the side of Austria. It was even on the point of causing coal to be considered contraband of war. Now, our navy used only English coal. The Minister had then to occupy himself with that semi-hostile attitude of your Ministry, and to look about for the means of supplying, in case of need, the French fleet with French coal. It was his duty not to leave our supplies at the mercy of your Government. With this object, essays were made in changing our boilers, and coal was brought to Nantes, which was to be directed to Brest by the internal Canals. Sixty iron barks, of a very small draught of water, were built to facilitate the transport of coals over the docks; but these boats, very different from those which serve for the landing of troops, did not merit the honor of exciting your apprehensions and disturbing your sleep.

ENGLISHMAN—Very good. Yet, for all that, you did not the less order from us a very considerable quantity of coal.

FRENCHMAN—That is perfectly true. The important part, however, is to know for what purpose we wanted this great quantity of coal which frightens you. Well, then, it is exclusively destined to supply our fleet in China and in no other parts of the globe. Thus, since the first of July, we have chartered in France 51 ships, carrying 26,000 tons of coal, to Martinique, to French Guiana, to Senegal, to Goree, to the island of Reunion, to Mayotte, to Hongkong, to Shanghai, to Saigon, to the Mauritius, to Singapore. We have chartered in England 25 ships, carrying 31,000 tons of coal, to Hongkong, Woosung, Singapore, Chusan, St. Paul de Loanda, and the Cape of Good Hope. Of all these details there is not one of which you may not procure the material proof, and then you must agree with me that the apprehensions of your countrymen are chimerical, and without reasonable foundation.

ENGLISHMAN—I am willing to admit that what you tell me has the appearance of truth. I have a last objection, and it concerns your arsenals. If, as you assure me, your Government does not contemplate recommencing the war, why does it continue to show such great activity?

FRENCHMAN—I have in vain insisted on one essential point—viz., that, like other countries, we are in a complete state of transformation, but you seem not to wish to comprehend it. We have to change not only all the *matériel* of the navy, but on land also the whole of our artillery; and, although the Emperor had in Italy two hundred rifled cannon, he will still require three or four years to entirely accomplish the definitive transformation.

ENGLISHMAN—I thank you for all this information; and I shall turn it to account.

FRENCHMAN—Permit me one more observation. You have avowed frankly all the apprehensions which my country causes you; but I have not expressed to you the whole of my opinion on yours. If, in England, people are convinced that France desires to declare war against you, we here are, in our turn, well convinced that the mistrust excited on the other side of the Channel is a party manœuvre. The Tory party, dissolved as you are aware, by Sir ROBERT PEEL, seeks the means of reconstructing itself; and, according to it, the best possible one would be by reviving the hatred of France, and by seeking, as in 1604, to form a European coalition against her. The statesmen who at this day take the lead in public opinion, cannot be ignorant of all that I have just told you. Among us it is well understood that the Tories, in place of combating these errors, labor to gain them credit, and pursue their policy with traditional perseverance. People ought to take care, however, lest by wishing to deceive others they end by deceiving themselves. There was a certain Marseillaise, whose history occurs to me quite opportunely, and with which I may close a conversation which is already too long. Our Marseillaise, wishing to have a joke at the expense of his fellow-citizens, went about crying out that a whale had just entered the port of Marseilles. His pleasantry succeeded, and every one ran to the port. Soon, drawn on by the example, he himself began to run in the same direction, to see, with the others, if his invention was not a reality."

At this point the conversation ended. I also conclude, leaving you to judge of the arguments, without other observation than repeating the assurance given you in the commencement.

REMARKS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

From the London Times.

This seems destined to be the *annus mirabilis*, even in the wonderful and checkered life of the Emperor of the French. On the 1st day of 1859 he astonished all Europe by giving the first signal of approaching war. The summer saw him, though not bred to arms, leading on a vast army to victory with the skill of an accomplished General. We have scarcely yet recovered from the surprise inspired by the able and outspoken manifesto which informs the Pope that he must henceforth confine himself within the patrimony of St. PETER, when, behold! the same versatile genius presents himself before us in yet another character, as taking part in a dialogue between an Englishman and a Frenchman, which well makes up in political what it may want in dramatic interest.

We say this, for we cannot pretend to doubt that the curious dialogue between an Englishman and a Frenchman, which appears in our impression of this morning, not only expresses the sentiments, but bears the impress of the hand of the Emperor of the French, and as such we commend it to the attentive perusal of our readers. The form of a dialogue leaves little room for criticism, because each succeeding speech is, from the very nature of the case, itself a criticism on that which precedes it. Nor are we on this occasion disposed to be critical. We are willing disciples, and bend with becoming reverence and acquiescence before our new instructor. Perhaps we may think that the Englishman does not make the best of his case, and that it would have been possible to suggest arguments which would have given the Frenchman more trouble to elude or to answer, and that he yields too easy an assent to the dexterously-urged arguments of his able antagonist. But what of that? We would not mend the Englishman's case if we could, nor desire any other termination of the dialogue than the very satisfactory admission of the Englishman when he thanks his friend for all the information he has given him, and declares his intention of turning it to account. We certainly do not wish that, in addition to the dangers which may from time to time be caused by the proximity or rivalry of two powerful and high-spirited nations, there should arise that mutual bitterness and exasperation which might at any moment inflame the most trifling rupture into a cause of war, and, taking the matter out of the control of either Government, leave it to be decided by minds inflamed with mutual hatred and excited by the whirlwind of passion. It is, perhaps, not unnatural that in such a dialogue a most important part of the subject—the conduct and intentions of the Emperor—should be passed over very lightly; nor will we be so ungracious as to suggest to the English interlocutor some things which might have been said on that point. We are very glad to be told that France is more practical than we imagine, that war with us would bring no advantage, and consequently that no one desires it—no one in the Army, no one in the Navy, no one at the Council Board, no one in the Press, not even the editors of the *Gazette de France*, the *Univers*, or the *Pays*. We will not question that the French speaker thoroughly understands the opinion of France, but we must come to the rescue of our Englishman, who, "characteristically frank" as he may be, does not either push his arguments home or adhere to them with national tenacity when he is made to admit by his silence that there is in England a remnant of rancor or rivalry with France, either in a latent or aggressive state. We are quite confident on our part that there is not a single man in this country who desires a war with France—not one who feels envy at her successes, or thinks that England has anything to lose by her glory. The two nations have, indeed, in politics, in commerce, and in war diverged as widely as possible from each other, and the predominant feeling of the English mind is satisfaction with the course which we have adopted for ourselves, and and a feeling of the most ample toleration for those who have sought wealth and happiness by other and contrary means. We have learned thus much from free trade and free government, that we need not envy those nations which do not choose to adopt them, and are so satisfied of their benefits that the imitation of other nations cannot strengthen nor their dissent weaken our opinion. We are quite ready to break down, as far as our revenue will permit us, the commercial barriers that separate us from France. We should view with pleasure her adoption of a Government somewhat similar to our own, but we entertain no ill-feeling to her because she excludes our manufactures, nor yet because she repudiates our political institutions. Let us be really satisfied that she has no ulterior views, either upon the peace of Europe or upon this country, and there is no nation in the world against which we should have less cause for animosity or ill-feeling than France.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 26.

The "imaginary conversation" between LOUIS NAPOLEON and a Frenchman, in Saturday's *Times*, is undoubtedly an emanation from the Imperial Cabinet, if not a production of the Imperial pen. I hear a universal expression of regret that when the Emperor *was* setting himself to work to knock down English distrust he didn't build the apprehensions of his imaginary English interlocutor a little stronger, and a little more like the real thing one meets with in England. But this "imaginary dialogue" is certainly the best fitting pendant to the reply to the Liverpool letter. I am afraid the result will not be in proportion to the strangeness of the means employed for re-assuring England. Of the two, I perceive that M. DE LA GUERRONNIERE's pamphlet has had a much more marked effect in improving the tone of opinion *apropos* of the Emperor and his policy than the "imaginary dialogue" in the *Times*. But one deduction may be drawn from both, that the Emperor is most anxious to conciliate and reassure public opinion in this country. HAS Mr. COBDEN's presence in Paris had any share in producing this anxiety? I am told that Mr. COBDEN has had more than one interview with the Emperor, and that he is convinced LOUIS NAPOLEON is as sound and thorough a free trader in heart, as Mr. COBDEN himself. I believe that M. CHEVALIER has been the principal channel of communication between the Emperor and the member for Rochdale.

SPAIN.

The Queen was safely delivered of a Princess on the 26th.

Le Nord says that Lord JOHN RUSSELL has directed the English Envoy at Madrid to abstain for at least six months from pressing for the payment of the debt of £500,000 due from Spain to England. It adds, however, that the Madrid Cabinet will decline to avail itself of the delay, and will duly pay the money.

No additional engagements in Morocco are reported. The *Iberia* states that the Spanish troops are to march through Tetuan in the following order: The main body to march along the road that is being cut, while Gen. PRIM with his corps is to occupy the mountains to protect the flank of the army. Meanwhile, the fleet is to proceed along the coast to disperse by its fire any possible force that might present itself.

The Spanish army occupies a line three leagues in extent, with three redoubts and other entrenchments.

The Marquis DE SOMERUELOS, Vice-President of the Spanish Senate, and formerly President of the Cortes, has just died suddenly of apoplexy at Madrid.

ITALY.

Col. CADOGAN, the Military *Attaché* to the British Legation in Piedmont, has been ordered to proceed to the head-quarters of Gen. FANTI at Bologna. This fact is considered at Turin as a new proof of the interest taken by the British Government in Central Italy.

It is reported at Paris that M. GUIZOT is engaged on a pamphlet on the temporal power of the Pope.

Prince CONINI intends to contract a loan for the Danubian Principalities with France, Russia and Prussia. The amount will be sixty millions of francs. Among other securities, the landed properties of the convents will be pledged.

M. FARINI, Dictator of Parma, Modena, and Romagna, has issued a decree, putting into force the Sardinian law of the 5th of July, 1854, against priests who, in the exercise of their functions, blame the institutions or laws of the country either in writing or otherwise.

The King of Naples has sent declarations and presents to the Director of Police, whose assassination was lately attempted at Palermo.

The Minister of France at Rome has been obliged to sell Consolidated Funds to the amount of two millions of francs.

Advices from Turin and Milan say that the French pamphlet on the Pope has caused an immense sensation, both there and in other parts of Italy.

The correspondent of the London *Times* at Milan, writing, Dec. 18, says:

GARIBALDI is still laid up with the wound on his knee. He is, however, sufficiently recovered to think of returning to Sestri, near Genoa, on Friday next. On Sunday last the entire National Guard of Como came over to pay a visit to the General, to whom it owes, as it were, its creation and first organization. It dates from the 28th of May—that is, two days before the offensive movement began on the part of the Allies, and almost a week before they crossed the Ticino. GARIBALDI was not well enough to review them, but they passed before his window which looks into the courtyard. After this novel kind of review the General received the officers and as many of the others as the small room can hold to which he is confined.

This touching proof of attachment, which could only be given by a long march from Como, was only somewhat lessened by the news that Mazzinian agents are very busy in the Como district, which is contiguous to that of Lugano, where MAZZINI's head-quarters seem to be fixed for the present.

GERMANY.

All the principal German States have now revoked the prohibition of the export of horses.

A correspondent writing from Pesth, on the 18th ult., in reference to the condition of affairs in Hungary, says:

"The agitation caused by the attack of the Austrian police and soldiery the other day, is far from having subsided, but it has not given rise to any new demonstration on the part of the people. It had been expected that the Austrian authorities would have followed up their outrage by adopting measures of rigor against the population; but the only thing they have done thus far is to stick up a placard in the University, warning the students that if they take part in any popular demonstration, they will be punished with all the rigor the University regulations allow. Nay, more, the authorities have actually set at liberty the persons they arrested in the recent affair. From these facts it would appear that they are too much afraid of the people to adopt a *régime* of terror."

RUSSIA.

Advices from St. Petersburg mention that the Russian Government are negotiating for the purchase from the Emperor of Japan the Southern half of the Island of Saligahlien, the upper half of which they already hold. It is also said that the recent requisitions of China on the Amoor are regarded as of less value than was supposed, as the river is frozen six months in the year.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople of the 14th state that, after numerous sittings, resolutions have been adopted calling upon Europe to settle the Suez Canal question in its political bearing, by guaranteeing the integrity of the Turkish Empire. M. THOUVENEL, French Minister, and the four other Ambassadors, had agreed to that arrangement. The Grand Vizier and FUAD PASHA had drawn up notifications to that effect, which were sent to different Powers. *Le Nord* says the French Government will cease to press the Suez Canal question for the present.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Advices from Calcutta are to Nov. 22, and from Hong-Kong to Nov. 15. At Calcutta there was little or nothing doing in exports. The prices of leading articles of produce were too high to admit of speculation, and the reports from England, which were to Oct. 18, were considered as not encouraging any hope of improvement. Piece Goods had declined, and Yarns were lower. Metals steady. Freights to Liverpool 32s. 6d. @35s.

The Chinese Government was gathering together its very limited means of defence.

From Japan the most important news is the announcement that the Government was about to send Commissioners to the United States. They were to leave in February. There will be two Commissioners, two Censors, who will have to report on the conduct of the Commissioners, three lieutenants, six governors, eight generals and colonels, two interpreters and four servants. The dispatch of the Commission is in pursuance of an article in the treaty with the United States.

Increasing confidence is considered as existing between foreigners and the Japanese Government.

The commercial circular from China reports the departure of the previous mail. Confidence was felt that trade would not be interrupted by the anticipated war.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope dates are to Nov. 20. The news is unimportant.

The British ship-of-war *Viper* had taken into St. Helena a captured slaver, of whose cargo 687 had died during the passage.

The recent gales at Port Elizabeth had entailed losses computed at over £20,000 sterling.

AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Thursday Evening, Dec. 29.

The ship *Herald of the Morning*, which sailed from Liverpool Aug. 2, for Australia, was burnt at Melbourne, (no date given.)

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR quiet, but firm. WHEAT an advancing tendency. Good Western red, 10s.@10s. 1d. CORN quiet, but steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market was quiet, and sales of all articles of an unimportant character.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Sugar firm, and 6d. higher. Rice quiet. All other articles quiet, owing to the holidays.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs firm. Sugar firm. Coffee buoyant. Tea unchanged. Rice quiet. Tallow quiet at 58s. 6d. Linseed Oil 27s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was unchanged, with a good demand.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 29.

COTTON steady and prices slightly firmer; sales to-day, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS dull; sales unimportant.

PRODUCE unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 29—P. M.

CONSOLS 95¼@95⅝ for account, ex dividend.

The *Times* City Article, of last evening, says that the Funds opened at full prices, and improved ⅛, though the accounts from the Paris Bourse were unfavorable, and there was a slight withdrawal of Gold from the Bank on the closing of the year. The demand for Discounts was very active. In the open market nothing below 2⅜ ⅛ cent. was taken, but there was no appearance of pressure.

LONDON, Thursday night.

In English funds there is a slight relapse. The Paris Bourse has also slightly given way.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—1 P. M.

Cotton slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Sales to-day estimated at 6,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions dull.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 14.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	98⅛	100	Erie Railroad	b60 8⅛
5,000	do	98⅛	100	do	b30 8⅛
30,000	do	98	50	do	8⅛
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	84½	200	Harlem R. Pref	31⅜
4,000	do	84⅜	100	do	b60 32
500	Va. State 6s	91¼	19	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	94⅜
6,000	do	91	300	Hudson R. R.	b60 42
2,000	do	90⅞	100	do	s30 41⅜
5,000	Va. 6s Large Bs.	90¼	120	do	41⅜
25,000	Missouri St. 6s	78⅞	200	Reading Railroad	38
5,000	do	79⅝	500	do	b30 38
5,000	do	b30 79	400	do	37⅜
5,000	do	s60 78⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R.	35
1,000	N. C. State 6s	93	250	do	34⅜
8,000	Brook. City W. L.	99⅜	350	Mich. S. & N. I. G. s.	15
500	do	100	100	Panama R.	s30. 126⅜
2,500	N. Y. Cent. 6s	90¼	210	do	126⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	100	150	do	b30. 126⅝
3,000	Erie 2d M. B'ds.	90¼	150	do	b60. 127
500	Mich. Ct. R. 8 per ct. M. S. F. C. B.	90	100	Illinois Central R.	57½
1,000	do	s9	300	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 61⅜
20	Penn. Coal Co.	82⅜	200	do	s30 61½
860	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	86⅛	200	do	s10 61½
4000	do	85¼	200	do	b60 62
10	Imp. & Trad's Bk.	105⅛	50	Ch. & Rock I. R.	61⅝
150	New-York Cen. R.	73⅞	100	do	b10 62
50	do	b15 74	100	do	b15 62
550	do	b10 74	150	do	61⅞
200	do	s15 73⅞	100	do	b15 62⅛
50	do	s30 73⅝	150	La C. & Mil. R.	⅜
25	do	74	5	Bk. of St'e of N.Y.	96⅛
100	do	b30 74⅛	210	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	90⅜
350	do	74⅛	8	do	90⅜
400	do	b10 74⅜	25	Pacific M. S. Co.	74⅜
100	do	b15 74⅜	108	do	74⅜
250	do	s10 74			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 5s, 1866	98⅛	100	Erie Railroad	b60 8⅛
5,000	Ohio State 6s '86, 108		100	do	b30 8⅛
4,000	Missouri St. 6s	79	50	Galena & Chi. R.	61⅜
40,000	do	s30 78⅞	48	do	61⅜
1,000	Ill Cen R. Bs.	85¼	100	Reading R.	b60 38¼
25	Bank of Commerce	95⅜	100	do	38
40	Park Bank	105	50	Panama R.	b60 127¼
10	Tradesmen's Bank	107	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	b60 63
15	Metropolitan Bank	107⅛	200	do	62½
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	15¼	50	do	s30 62
100	N. Y. Central R.	b30 74⅛	100	do	b30 62½
250	do	74⅜	300	do	b40 62⅜
250	do	s60 74⅝	200	do	s20 62½
50	do	buw 74⅜	200	do	s30 62
100	Hud. Riv. R.	b60 42			

MONDAY, Jan. 16—A. M.

The second week in January, in the Foreign Trade, shows a large importation of Dry Goods, but a moderate movement in General Foreign Merchandise. The total of entries, including the Dry Goods return in Saturday's paper, is $5,872,187, against $3,550 63 the same week last season. The payments of Customs early in the week on steamer cargoes of light Goods were quite active, and added to the demand for Money, which, otherwise, was unusually pressing. This brought into employment at the Custom House $145,000 Treasury bills, of the denominations below 6 ℔ cent., in place of cash. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods were $1,042,827, against $664,752 same week last year. The Export of Cotton from the Southern ports, 117,000 bales, against 87,000 bales same week last season. The Export of Specie for the week is light, $88,000, against $206,000 same week last season. Early in the week $1,788,000 in Gold was delivered from California, but as some difficulty and delay were incurred by holders of Bar Gold in making the Assay Certificates, (returnable in coin from Philadelphia,) the entire shipment was not made available at Bank, while a number of withdrawals from Bank took place for Southern and South-western account, so that some uncertainty rests upon the probable Weekly Averages to be made up this afternoon, though the chances are that a moderate addition will be made to the Specie line, as compared with $17,863,000 last Monday. Several of the leading Banks down town have lost Specie from the previous return, while others, less active in disbursing the early January payments for Dividends and for Gold to the interior, will show larger averages. The Loans and Discounts are expected to be lower again. The curtailment early in the week was quite sharp on demand loans to Brokers, Cotton Stocks and hypothecated Bills Receivable, leading to lower prices in the market for the former, and some cheap sales of fair paper, both short and long dates, for account of the Bill Brokers. Later in the week the market was materially relieved, the Stock houses on Saturday reporting a more comfortable supply than for the week previous. In Discounts at Bank, also, the accommodation was on a more liberal scale, though negotiations outside were still made, mainly with a view to the purchase of Foreign Exchange at the low rates of 108@108¼ on London, to which the market has fallen. This operation indicates no absolute pressure among the general trade, but only a readiness, on the calculation of profit, to convert their Bills Receivable, at rates ranging from 1 to 2 ℔ cent. ℔ annum on prime selections below the Bank terms, and at 10@12 ℔ cent. for fair paper, with a view to convert the proceeds into cheap remittances to Europe. There was a good request for choice trade paper, double names, at from 8 to 9 ℔ cent., at the close of the week, the discrimination as to date being rather in favor of May and June bills. The Sub-Treasury balance is now $7,729,647, varying but slightly from the figures of Saturday week, $7,736,965; though still from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 higher than it would have been at this time but for the disorganized state of Congress, and the failure to pass the proper authority to pay off $4,250,000 Post-Office Certificates, overdue since 30th June last.

Having completed, a few days since, the Foreign Trade returns at this port for the calendar year 1859, we now begin our weekly and monthly comparative summary, as for the Treasury year 1860, dating from 1st July last. The Import entries for the first six months of the Treasury year, to wit, from 1st July to 31st December, 1859, at the port of New-York, where 65 ℔ cent. of the Import business of the whole country is entered, amounted to $114,310,000
Add two weeks in January 8,874,091
Total since July 1 ..... $123,184,091
To same date last year 96,199,049
Increase over 1859 this Treasury year $26,985,042

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods—including Foreign articles reëxported—from the port of New-York, from 1st July to 31st December, ult., amounted to $38,371,000
Add two weeks in January 2,556,009
Total since Jan. 1 ..... $38,927,009
Against same date, 1859 29,329,255
Increase to date this Treasury year $9,597,754

The Export of Specie from New-York from 1st July to 31st December, ult., being first half of Treasury Year 1860, amounted to $36,528,000
Add two weeks in January 173,000
Total since July 1 ..... $36,701,000
Against same date, 1859 14,950,069
Increase to date this Treasury Year $11,750,931

The increase in the Cotton Export from the South, this season, to date, is 221,000 bales, equal to an Exchange of $11,050,000.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	100¼@99¾@100
New-York Central	74½@73⅞@74¼@74⅝
New-York and Erie	8¾@8⅝@8¾
Reading	41⅞@37½@38
Rock Island	62⅝@61@62½
Michigan Guaranteed	16⅝@15@15⅝
Michigan Central	37⅛@34@35¼
Toledo	20⅜@19¼@19⅜
Galena	63@61⅜
Illinois Central	57¾@58@57¼@57⅜
Panama	127⅜@125⅞@126¾
Pacific Mail	75⅜@74¼@74⅜
Missouris	79⅜@78¾@79
Virginias	90⅜@90¾@90¾
Tennessees	85¾@84¾84¾
Illinois Central Bonds	86¼@85@85¼
Hudson River	42⅜@41¾@42
Harlem Preferred	33⅛@32¾
Delaware and Hudson	91¾@89@90¾

The course of the Stock Exchange fluctuated in much the same way as through the first week in January, varying with the State of the Money Market, which was under a severe pressure early in the week and up to Friday morning, and then, as far as the Street demand is concerned, was rather better supplied. The *Bear* account in the Street had the advantage in prices most of the time, and as usual in seasons of sudden change or temporary embarrassment in the supply of Money, oversold most of the Railway shares and some of the State Stocks, to an extent which gave the *Bull* account courage to turn the tables, on the first signs of the removal of the pressure. The market on Saturday displayed considerable strength and activity of demand on New-York Central and Rock Island, and sales on the Street between the Boards were as high as 74½ for the former, after selling on Thursday as low as 73½ ℔ cent. Rock Island shares advanced from 61, the lowest cash sales of the week, to 62½@½, and Panama from 125½ to 126⅜ cash, and 127½ buyer 60 days. The recovery in Missouri sixes was from 78½ to 79 ℔ cent. The depression continued in the shares of the Galena and Chicago Company. Sales as low as 61½ ℔ cent. on Saturday, under the opinion on the Street that the treasury dividend, which will be made upon the net business of the whole year 1859, will fall ½@1 ℔ cent below the calculation heretofore made on 4 ℔ cent. We hear that the account will probably show full 4 ℔ cent cash in hand, but the question of the rate of division has yet to be determined by the Directors, who meet at Chicago day after to-morrow. The Michigan Stocks have been much neglected, and some few sales were pressed through the week at a decline of 3 ℔ cent. on Central, and 1½ on Southern Preferred; although both, it will be noticed, were better at the close. Some few sales of Delaware and Hudson were also forced on the tight Money Market, and the whole decline since the New Year is 5 ℔ cent., while the Company, from the hard weather, have been enabled to advance both the price and amount of sales of their coal on hand, making it probable that the fiscal year, ending March 1, will show an earning for the stock of full 8½ ℔ cent., if not 9 ℔ cent., against 5½ last season, the usual rate of dividends being reserved at 7 ℔ cent. in both instances. The trade in Money found a somewhat larger amount of the stock among the Brokers than customary at this season of the year, which accounts for the fall. Missouri sixes and some parcels of Tennessees were also pressed at low figures, and a lot of United States Texas Indemnity 5 ℔ cents, under hypothecation, probably for out of town account, was forced at the close of the week at 98@98¼ ℔ cent. The New Loan, 5 ℔ cents. though dull, was fairly maintained, and advices from London, just at hand by the *Hungarian*, show that a further advance to 93 ℔ cent., sterling, ex-dividend, has been realized in that market. The following is the latest general report from London on American Stocks, based on news from this side to the 14th December, and after the excitement and the first week's delay in organizing Congress was known in England. This whole subject, by the way, is very calmly, but seriously, treated by the leading London journal:

American Railways, &c., Dec. 28.	Closing Prices.			Business.
United States 5 p. c. red. '74.	92¾@90		93 x. c.	93 x. c.
Illinois Cen. 6 ℔ ct. red. 1875	75	to	77	
Do., 7 ℔ cent. red. 1875	78	to	80	
Do., do., Fr. Land red. 1860	89	to	90	
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	30	to	37 dis.	37⅛
Mic. Cen. 8 ℔ cent., con. '60.	82	to	86	
Do., 8 ℔ cent., 1869	81	to	83	
Do., 8 ℔ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. f.) '82	82	to	84	
Do., $100 shares	35	to	40	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ℔ c't. (sinking fund) 1885.	50	to	55	
Do., $100 shares	8	to	12	
New-York Central, 6 ℔ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	84	to	86	
Do., 7 ℔ cent., 1864	91	to	93 x. c.	
Do., 7 ℔ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	94	to	96	
Do., $100 shares	73	to	75	74 5
New-York and Erie 1st Mort. 7 ℔ cent. 1867	85	to	87 x. c.	
Do., 2d mort., 1869	75	to	80 x. c.	
Do., 3d mort., 1883	66	to	68	67
Do., sinking fund, 1875	30	to	35	
Do., Bonds, con. '62	30	to	35	
Do., '71	30	to	35	
Do., $100 shares	11	to	13	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con., 6 ℔ c't	87	to	89 x. c.	
Do., 2d mort. 6 ℔ ct. Ster.	91¾	to	92⅜	
Do., $50 shares	35	to	40	
Philadelphia & Reading bds 6 ℔ cent., 1860	83	to	88	
Do., 6 ℔ cent., 1870	73	to	78	
Do., $50 shares	15	to	20	

The *Hungarian* brings rather better accounts for Cotton, and a firm market for Wheat. The French Funds were down on the unsettled question with the Pope, while the English Exchange holds steady for Consols and very firm and speculative for the English Railways. Money 2 ℔ cent. on the Stock Exchange, and 2½ for discounts. The holidays were interfering with business in the general markets, as usual. Manchester is reported dull. The London *Times* says that a novel speculation has been made in a parcel of Chinese silk worms, received out by the steamer *Africa* from New-York. The lot was 82,000 ounces collected in China, thence transmitted to San Francisco, and so to New-York and London by steam. The worms are selling in Italy at 20 francs the ounce and the speculation turns out a very profitable one The shares of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada are advancing on the increased traffic, and are active in London at 43@43½ ℔ cent.

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 7 ℔ cent., payable on the 2d February.

The New-Orleans Bank weekly return of Jan. 7 shows:

Loans	$25,022,000	Decrease	$882,000
Specie	12,234,000	Increase	118,000
Deposits	20,037,000	Decrease	1,136,000
Circulation	12,038,000	Increase	459,000
Exchange	7,323,000	Increase	127,000

The annual return of the Ban

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THOSE REAL ESTATE OWNERS WHO really believe that the Union is going to tumble to pieces, that the great West is going into bankruptcy, that great stringency is to rule the money market perhaps for years to come, are respectfully urged to remove the price of their property in proportion to the rise of their fears, and leave the same immediately at this office. We will find purchasers. SAMUEL BEMAN & CO., No. 1,073 Broadway, or DIKGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The four-story, brown stone, English basement house, eligibly situated, No. 46 West 30th-st.; has been recently put in thorough repair, and newly frescoed and painted throughout; is provided with all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c., will be sold on easy terms. Apply to W. F. CHURCH, No. 29 John-st., or to G. G. COFFIN, Post-office. Possession immediately. Can be seen any time during the day.

HOUSE AND LANDS FOR SALE IN NEWBURGH.—An excellent house, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, desirably located, thoroughly built, with stable, and all modern conveniences of water, gas, and heating; all in perfect order. Grounds finely laid out, & numerous fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars, apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S Advertising Agency, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, New-York.

FOR SALE.—TWO MANSION HOUSES, EQUIdistant from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. The view, from the restlessness of the East River to the steadier movement of the ocean craft in the Bay, the Narrows, and Jersey shore, takes in a scope of 40 miles. New, with every modern requirement. Principals only treated with, by S. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place. Terms of sale easy.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, SITUated on the southwest corner of 3d-av. and 126th-st., fronting on the 3d-av. The lots are 25 feet 9 inches, by 100 feet, are pleasantly located and surrounded by excellent improvements. Also, to loan, $25,000 on bond and mortgage. Good security required. Apply to THOS. McFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 20 CATHARINE st., together with seven years unexpired term of lease of lot. Apply to THOMAS McFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR would exchange for well-located, unincumbered City property. Location in Westchester County, 1¼ miles south of Yonkers. The house is large and new, with plenty of shade trees, four to five acres. Apply at No. 7 Madison-av., before 10 o'clock in the morning, and from 5 to 7 in the evening.

YONKERS PROPERTY.—TO WOOL HAT manufacturers and others. For sale or exchange, a large brick building, 72 feet 6 inches front by 118 feet 6 inches deep, with lot 66x40, dock in front of building, and steam power all complete, at Yonkers. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, Yonkers, or No. 320 West st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, BUILT in the most perfect manner, all modern improvements, and "a perfect gem," in complete order throughout; location West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. For particulars, &c., inquire of J. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIdences situate at Newark, N. J.; convenient to railroad depot, churches, market, schools, &c. Parties wishing to purchase can receive all information by addressing T. C. CHANDLER, Box No. 144 Post-office, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY-HILL—THE COTtage-house and full lot, No. 47 East 30th-st., near Madison-av., being one of the best locations in the City. The house has recently been put in perfect order, and can be seen from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 23½x46, eligibly situated on 15th-st., between Union and Stuyvesant squares. Price $11,000. $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to G. W. BLACKWELL, Esq., No. 59 William-st.

$600.—FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME house, and lease of lot at $25 a year for eight years, up town, in a good neighborhood. Cars run near, fare five cents. Apply at No 68 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FARMS, SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOUSE AND lot No. 42 White-st., between Broadway and Church-st. A large and well-built dwelling, easily converted into a store. Inquire of JAMES BOYD, No. 1,255 Broadway, or SAM'L EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A THREEstory brick dwelling-house, with basement and under cellar, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood; situation, No. 288 10th-st. Possession given April 1. Price $5,000. Inquire on the premises.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE—A full size lot of ground, with large house on it for sale, near 18th-st. Address JOHN W. MOORE, Box No. 193 *Times* Office. It will be sold low. Possession given immediately.

IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE Brokers, No. 44 Nassau-st., have for sale a number of first class houses, in desirable situations, also, money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 30 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 209 Pearl and No. 2 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET—THE THIRD and fourth lofts of store No. 370 Broadway, 26x55 feet, well lighted, and being in one of the best blocks on Broadway. A lease of three years can be obtained by a responsible tenant. Inquire of MINER & STEVENS, Nos 54 and 56 Franklin st., first door east of Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND dwelling-house No. 13 LeRoy-place. Also, for sale, 16 lots on 51st and 52d sts., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

TO LET—NO. 125 MERCER-STREET, SUITABLE for a hotel or restaurant, or would be altered to suit for a light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Possession immediately. Apply to J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 42 John-st.; possession immediately. Apply to R. M. HARRINGTON, up stairs.

WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank st., West-st., and Thirteenth-av., with bulk-head and water front on the Hudson River, to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER.—Apply at No. 213 Centre-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts. Rooms adapted to heavy or light power. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY-PLACE.—WANTED TO LEASE FOR one or more years, with the privilege of buying, an unfurnished country-place of about 20 or 30 acres, suitable for a gentleman's Summer residence; must be within 1½ hours' ride from the City by railroad, and within 1¼ miles from the depôt; must be in good repair, and possession required by the 1st April. Any one having such a place will find a desirable tenant by addressing (stating size of house, where situated, price, &c.) S. L. J., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—THE FRONT BASEMENT and second floor of a nice house up-town for a small family of three persons. Apply at No. 854 Broadway, first floor, clothing room.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, AT CORNwall, Orange County, in the immediate vicinity of Idlewild, the residence of N. P. Willis, Esq., and capable of being made one of the finest places on the Hudson may be purchased at a bargain, by applying to the undersigned. ROBT. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF 125 ACRES OF CHOICE land in the town of Hamptonburg, Orange County, 4 miles from Goshen, well watered, good buildings, large orchard of very fine fruit. Terms easy. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

TAYLOR'S SALOONS, NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY.
Business Men will find the lower or Fountain Saloon a convenient, quiet and economical place to dine. The Bill of Fare is the largest in the City.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY—NO. 1 Wall-st.—Bank Note Engraving and Printing in every form promptly executed. All the modern improvements of value, with new designs and materials, and important safeguards, devised by this Company, to prevent counterfeiting and altering bills, are now offered. Drafts, bonds and certificates of all descriptions engraved and printed. R. S. OAKLEY, President.
JAS. T. SOUTTER, Vice-Pres't.
SAMUEL STILES, Treasurer.
J. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

WILLIAM LALOR, OF NOS. 30 AND 31 Centre Market, will exhibit the steer "Union," (raised and fatted by Mr. S. Haxtun, of the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, N. Y., said to be the largest steer ever raised,) in front of the City Hall on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., and will also exhibit him in front of the several hotels on Broadway on his way up.

WANTED—A STANDING SCREW PRESS AND strainer, suitable for straining and pressing lard or paraffine, with full particulars as to style and price. Apply to EMPIRE STATE COAL OIL CO., No. 219 Pearl-st., corner Burling-slip.

SELF-CULTURE.—READ THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1860. Only $1 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1860.
MR. WILLIAM HARMAN BROWN IS authorized to sign the name of our firm by power of attorney. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

A. JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

HOW TO IMPROVE.—READ THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, for 1860. An excellent monthly. Only $1 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

JANUARY, 1860.
AT RETAIL,
We will close in the next 30 days
The balance of our
WINTER Goods
at very low prices,
consisting of
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
SILKS,
SILK ROBES,
MERINOES and other DRESS GOODS,
HOSIERY,
EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.
Also
An invoice of BALMORAL SKIRTS for SKATING,
Just received at
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.'S,
No. 335 Broadway, cor. Worth-st.

NO. 539 BROADWAY.
TUCKER is resolved to tempt and please the million
BY SELLING OUT!!
BY SELLING OUT!!
UNDER COST!!
UNDER COST!!
All the pretty toilet trifles of the season.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
GRAND BRIDAL FAVORITES,
SOIREE COIFFURES, $1 THE SET.
J. T. respectfully reminds his patrons, that he will shortly occupy store No. 759 Broadway, two doors above 9th-st.,
WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF GOODS,
FOR SPRING TRADE.

THE RECENT GREAT REDUCTION
IN RICH DRESS GOODS,
CONTINUES TO
ATTRACT ATTENTION
FROM ALL CLASSES.
Not in the history of the panic of 1857, can be found a parallel to that which now claims the attention of shoppers.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No 301 GRAND-ST.,
Are offering to their patrons
RICH DRESS SILKS,
At the following prices:
60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, and 100 cents per yard.
Actual cost, from $1 to $1 75 per yard.
Superb PATTI PLAIDS, 4 by 4 wide,
At 38 cents per yard.
Invoice cost, 55 cents.
CHINTZ COLORS, CASSIMERE DE LAINES—ROBS
STYLE
At one shilling per yard.
Actual cost 35 cents.
FINE MOURNING DE LAINES, new,
At one shilling per yard.
Invoiced at 37 cents.
FINE ALL WOOL PLAIDS,
At 25 cents per yard.
Actual cost 50 cents.
That there may be no misapprehension in reference to the condition of the above, we wish it distinctly understood, we warrant the above goods perfect in every particular, and of late importation, and all of the newest styles.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO., DURING THE PRESent month will offer at retail, at an immense sacrifice, the balance of the stock of their late firm, consisting of every description of Dress Goods.
MOIRE ANTIQUES, ROBES, &c., &c.,
FIGURED SILKS, SATINS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, LINENS,
HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, &c., &c.
Their customers, friends, and the public, will please examine them, no importunity to purchase being permitted.

100 REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
$200 each.
(Real value $275.)
Part of the stock of the late firm of
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN VELVET CLOAKS.
Balance of stock of the late firm of
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ALEXENDRE'S GLOVES, LADIES', misses' and gents' Cloth, Buckskin and Calf Gauntlets, Cloth and Fleece Gloves 37½c; ladies', misses' and gents' Drawers; all kinds of Winter Hosiery, very cheap, cloth and worsted Leggings; Knitting Yarns, all colors, at ALEXE'S, No. 862 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side. Best French Kid, 85c.

CORSETS, CORSETS.—TWO MORE CASES, at $1; 1 case of button-fronts, at $1 25; 1 case of the celebrated French Werley's, very cheap, usual price $4 50; 60 dozen ladies' pages, at 12½c.; zephyr worsted 15c. an ounce. MRS. ALEXE'S, No. 862 Broadway, east side, near 19th-st.

A PRIZE.—MME. DEMORESI'S PRIZE MEDAL Hoop Skirts cannot slip on the springs or get out of order, and are cheaper than the cheapest, combining elegance, economy and great durability. No. 345 Broadway, No. 320 Canal-st., No. 258 Bowery, No. 119 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON IMPORTER OF MOURning goods, No. 851 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—Ladies own materials made to order.

DAMAGED BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets, Blankets, Alpacas, Ginghams, Delaines, Prints, &c., for sale, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF dry goods, worth about $2 000, at a great sacrifice, for cash. Apply at the store, No. 238 Bowery, for one week.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
A GENERAL CLEARING OUT,
In order to make room for Spring Goods.
I am now determined to
UNDERSELL
Any other establishment.
I have now marked down my entire stock of RICH FURS and 30 per cent. less than ever before. The Ladies' attention is respectfully invited to this magnificent assortment.
WM. BANTA,
No. 357 Canal-st., cor. Wooster-st.,
Marble Building.

FAMILY SEWING.

OUR LADY READERS
will be pleased to learn that Madame MARTENSE (of Paris) has added to her
DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 189 Greene-st., (two doors north of Bleecker-st.,) a large number of
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,
and will execute all kinds of
FAMILY SEWING
with expedition, in the best possible manner, and at
ONE-HALF THE PRICE
usually charged. She will also send
MACHINES AND OPERATORS
into families residing in City or country, by the day or week, thereby obviating the necessity of purchasing a machine, and afterwards being troubled with keeping it in order.

LECTURES.

TICKETS ONLY 25 CENTS.
REV. DR. SCUDDER
Will give the third of his inimitable LECTURES ON INDIA, at the Cooper Institute,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 16.
Tickets for the course, (three remaining lectures,) 50 cents. Single tickets, 25 cents. There is only room for 400 more. To commence at 8 o'clock.

"MEDICINE AS A PROFESSION FOR WOMEN,"
BY DR. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL,
At the First Congregational Unitarian Church of this City, corner of Pierpont-st. and Monroe-place, on MONDAY, Jan. 16, at 7½ P. M. The object of this address is to explain the necessity of establishing a College Hospital for the Practical Education of Women in Medicine, as Physicians and Nurses. CHARLES B. TAYLOR and E. H. MANNING are appointed a Committee to obtain subscriptions for this purpose.

MME. LOLA MONTEZ, COUNTESS OF LANDSFELD,
Will deliver her highly interesting LECTURE ON FASHION, at the Athenæum, Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 16. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE.—A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED THIS (Monday) EVENING, in the Second Baptist Church, Plainfield N. J., by THOMAS D. PARET, of New-York. Subject—*New Thoughts*. Lecture begins at 7 P. M. Tickets 25 cents.

A RARE TREAT.—REV. DR. SCUDDER WILL afford a rare intellectual treat to all who hear his lecture, THIS EVENING, (Jan. 16,) at the Cooper Institute. Tickets for three lectures, 50 cents. Single tickets, 25 cents.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURES.—The second lecture of the course will be delivered by Geo. Wm. Boyd, Esq.—Subject: *Practical Freedom*—at the Society's rooms, No 472 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 8 o'clock.
G. F. NESBITT, Treasurer.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MACHPELAH CEMETERY ASSOCIATION of New-Durham, N. J., will be held in the Lecture Room of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., east of 8th-av., New York, on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M., when the usual election of Trustees will take place. HUGH GLASSFORD, President.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB meets at the rooms of the Institute, on MONDAY, Jan. 16 at noon. Subjects—*Hot-beds and Spring Vegetables, Seedling Fruit and Forest Trees, and The Uses and Abuses of Iron in Agriculture*. Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The annual meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is desirable. Officers are to be elected for the ensuing year, &c. GEO. W. WHEELER, R. S.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, while going from Cooper Institute to West 17th st., a sable victorine; may have been left in a 6th-av. stage. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at No. 19 West 17th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SALE OF HORSES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.—One pair of carriage horses, coach and harness, the property of a gentleman leaving the City; one fine saddle horse, &c., twelve good work horses.
GEORGE CLEMANS, Proprietor.
NEW-YORK TATTERSALLS, Jan. 17, 1860.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—TO SECURE REALLY first class servants, of reliable and trustworthy habits, efficient in their business. Ladies need only call at MANNING & CO.'S "Select" Agency, No. 10 Tillary st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is the resort of all first-class servants in Brooklyn out of place, as, also, many excellent servants from the old country who have served in gentlemen's families there. Our selection for every capacity is unusually large, comprising the most thoroughly competent and respectable servants.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH woman, as seamstress in a private family; would have no objection to see to one or two grown children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do family sewing in general. Most satisfactory references can be had. Call at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR COOKING, washing and ironing, for a most respectable and experienced servant; is a hard-working, economical girl; thorough in her duties; trustworthy and reliable; for a small family; would do general housework; references unquestionable. Call at No. 59 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer. Would do general housework. Good reference. No objections to country. A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND COMPETENT young woman, highly recommended, a situation in City or country, as good cook and laundress; is a first-class bread and pie baker; no objection to go as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; will be found a good domestic. Apply at 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN OF RESpectability wishes employment by the day or week in a private family, to do plain sewing and embroidery; is accustomed to getting up ladies' underclothing and baby trimmings. Call on or address Mrs. NANTASSEL, No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or waiter; would do fine washing, &c. First class families requiring such help will call at the dry goods store of W. G. Campbell, No. 178 3d-av., near 17th-st., for two days. Best of reference given.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, A situation as waitress and chambermaid, or will do fine washing and chamberwork, or as regular laundress in a private family. Wages $7 to $8. The best of reference given as to character and capability. Call or address No. 216 East 53d st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, COMPETENT, GERMAN young woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Will be found an excellent cook, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 9th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITuation as cook, and, if required, would assist in the washing and ironing; she is a most excellent cook, and well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, by a young woman who understands her business and has good City references. Apply at 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, WHO can furnish unexceptionable references, desires a situation as housekeeper; no objection to the care of an invalid, or to traveling. Address M. S., Station B, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as first class cook, in a respectable, private family. The best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 387 6th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as companion to a lady, or governess to children. Salary no object. References exchanged. Call at No. 174 West 21st-st., from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROFESSED cook, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches. Address S. O., or call at No. 3 Gardenrow, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUation for a willing, capable girl, as waiter, or to do chamber-work and waiting. Inquire at No. 42 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH COOK and laundress. Wages from $4 to $5 per month. Can be seen at No. 231 39th-st.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House 8th & 9th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN OF MATURE YEARS, whose education and general intelligence, and character, would enable him to manage advantageously, almost any kind of indoor or outdoor agency, or render him serviceable as corrector of proof-sheets in a printing establishment, is desirous of employment; is moderate in his views as to compensation, and can furnish unexceptionable City references. Address Box No. 1,658 Lower Post office.

GARDENER.—A GARDENER WANTS A SITUAtion, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's (first-class) country residence; is a very successful grape-grower, and thoroughly understands his business in every department; will not take a place where there is not a grapery and greenhouse, or where such structures are about to be erected. Also, perfectly understands farming and the careful management of farm stock. The best City references. Address GARDENER and FARMER, Bridgeman's seed store, Broadway, second door above 18th-st. Will leave his present situation in a few weeks.

WANTED.—A MAN OF EXTENSIVE EXPERIence in keeping the principal and subsidiary books of an iron manufacturing establishment, desires an engagement in such or in any other works or mercantile houses as book-keeper. Can furnish undoubted reference as to character and qualification. Address A. D., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom, and steady driver; has had long experience in Europe and America; has no objection to be useful to his employer in the house. City references. Address M. L., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE a situation as salesman in some wholesale house, having a great deal of knowledge and experience in business. An interview desired with any parties wishing assistance. First-class references as to business abilities, character, &c. Address A. Y., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, carriages and harness; has served with a few of the best families in New-York and Staten Island. Address XX, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman in a private family; single, and has favorable City references. A line to JAMES, care of Mrs. Matthews, rear of No. 197 East 24th-st., near 1st-av., will have prompt attention.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as book-keeper or salesman in any business that will pay a living salary. Any party having an opening will address B. F. C., Box No. 153 *Times* Office. Manufacturing business preferred.

WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER, A SITUATION in a wholesale house (hardware preferred); is a young man single, and refers to his present employers. Address H., No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as light porter in a store or office; is well acquainted with the City and is not afraid to work. Address WILLIAM P., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, in a store, dining-saloon or to learn some useful trade. Best of City reference can be given. Address, for one week, C. G. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER YOUNG MAN a situation as porter; has a good knowledge of business. A permanent place more an object than wages. Has good City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT waiter; can come well recommended; give best of City references. Apply at No. 23 Grand-st.

BOOK-KEEPING.—TO BUSINESS MEN.—AN experienced double-entry book-keeper, whose present engagement occupies but a small portion of his time, wishes to meet with a party in want of assistance or instruction in book-keeping, day or evening. Refers to prominent City merchants as to ability, &c. Terms moderate. Address ANDREWS, *Tribune* Office.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has had five years' experience in this City, and is fully competent, desires a situation; would make his employer's interest his own. Can give the best City reference. Address B., Box No. 168 *Times* Office, for one week.

TO BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS.—The advertiser, who has had a number of years' experience in the stationery and blank-book business, desires a situation as salesman in a good house. He understands the manufacturing of all kinds of blank work to order. Best City reference given. Address LINSON, Box No. 182 *Times* Office, for four days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR FIRST-class institutions now ready, especially on-town, and at highest wages, a French or German chambermaid; 8 professed cooks; 10 plain cooks; 4 laundresses; 10 chambermaids and waiters; 6 nurses; and 24 smart house-work girls. Gir's with good reference will apply at WESLEY'S first-class office, No. 232 4th-av., above 22d-st. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—AT NO. 45 LEONARD-STREET, 200 agents to sell a late patent article in stationery, which will pay over 100 per cent. No person need apply with less than $2, which money will be returned if the article does not give satisfaction.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town. An active person, with a capital of $25, can make $25 per week. J. E. COOLEY & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO GIRLS—one to do general kitchen work; the other, a young one, to do light chamberwork and take care of an infant. Reference required. Apply at 138 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT LAD, from 15 to 16, of mechanical bent, to learn a light, in-door business, a few miles from the City. Apply at Porter & Fairchild's Variety Store, No. 415 Hudson st.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS jobbing-house in the Southern trade; must be thoroughly acquainted with the business, but will not be required to influence trade. Address Box No. 2,698 Post-office.

A BLACKSMITH HELPER WANTED—TO do carriage work. Apply at No. 81 Elizabeth-st.

HOW TO RISE IN THE WORLD.—READ the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1860. Only $1 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—PARTICULARS SENT free. Agents wanted.
SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

MUSICAL.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—I REGRET THE necessity which requires me to answer the card of Messrs. Steinway, relative to using the over-strings on grand Pianos. My plan of applying this principle to grand Pianos was well known to the trade, and the subject thoroughly canvassed, nearly four years ago, as is seen by the card of Messrs. Chickering, Nunns & Clark; Dunham, Worcester, Raven & Bacon, A. H. Gale & Co., Lighte & Bradbury, Firth & Pond, and it is strange indeed that the Messrs. Steinway should alone have been unaware of this fact. This plan was a necessary adjunct of my "graduated sound board" and bridge: and it is by no means a settled question whether, in the ordinary way of making grand Pianos, it is an improvement; yet if such is the case, any claim for the application is certainly prior to the Messrs. Steinway's, for I had made two before they had commenced their castings. The fact of the Messrs. Steinway's having obtained a patent does not establish their claim; for the drawings and specifications are contained in my patent, granted some seven months previous to theirs; and if the application of this simple and well-known principle was patentable, they should have invented it sooner.
The threat implied in the card of Messrs. S. is very foolish. The paper on which the patent is written is more valuable than the right they pretend to hold under it.
I have the proof that the steel springs were not put upon the first over-striung grand piano of Messrs. S. till some time in January, 1859, that the brass springs were not made till January, 1859, and that the case did not have the first coat of varnish till sometime during the same month. The instrument, therefore, could not have been finished till March or April, and their statement that it was used at a concert in December, 1858, must, therefore, from necessity, be an error.
There are other matters in their pianos which these gentlemen have, perhaps, learned to consider their own, from the further use of which I would respectfully advise them to abstain. Respectfully, S. B. DRIGGS.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 202 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VIANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLS,
have rendered so popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depôt.
$40, $50, $60, $80, $100, $125, $200, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.
STODART PIANO-FORTES.
STODART & MORRIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND SQUARE AND PICCOLO
PIANOS,
WAREROOMS NO. 501 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
one door below st. Nicholas Hotel.
The Pianos of the above manufacture have stood the test of time, in all climates in the civilized world, as the testimonials of over fifteen thousand families who have them in use fully prove.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, G. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing,"
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosh, and others.
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BOARD.—TW

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 16, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NIBLO'S GARDEN—COOKE'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

BOWERY THEATRE—GIPSY GOWER—SERIOUS FAMILY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE MAN OF THE RED MANSION—FROLIC OF THE FAIRIES—THE SCHOOLMASTER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE RED RANGER—TIGHT ROPE PERFORMANCES.

CHICKERING'S ROOMS—Broadway—COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR—No. 444 Broadway—THE MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL—THE FOUR SISTERS—WOMAN'S WRONGS.

RUTGERS INSTITUTE—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

NINTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—MODEL OF KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ROSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING "THE HOUSE OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 630 Broadway—PALMER'S STATUE, "THE WHITE CAPTIVE."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news brought by the *Hungarian* is but a day later than that forwarded from the *New-York*, at Halifax; but is more detailed. The statement that the Pope had refused to participate in the Congress without a disavowal by NAPOLEON III. of the authorship of the pamphlet on the temporal authority of the Roman See, is confirmed. It is said that Count WALEWSKI has made a very guarded denial of such authorship, having said to a German diplomat that were such the fact, he was unapprised of it, and that, if fully verified, he should resign his position in the Ministry. The pamphlet is generally accepted as evidence of an entire restoration of the *entente cordiale* between France and England, not only upon the Italian, but in regard to all other questions. To the same purpose, a dialogue purporting to have occurred between an Englishman and a Frenchman, upon the relations of the two countries, but in which the Emperor himself is understood to have been the chief interlocutor, is reported in the London *Times*, and gives occasion for general comment and much felicitation. Mr. RICHARD COBDEN is said to have represented England in the colloquy. There has been more skirmishing between the Spaniards and the Moors, but no general action. Italy is tranquilly awaiting the action of the Congress. The French pamphlet and the delegation of Count CAVOUR, as representative of Piedmont, are regarded as securities that the national claims are to be fully conceded. The report that the American mediation has been sought by the Emperor of China to avert the attack of France and England is founded upon a brief dispatch dated at Shanghai.

Advices from Mexico inform us that the Liberal Government is preparing a plan of reorganizing the army, so as to dispense with the present employment of volunteers and militia. The residents along the great road connecting Vera Cruz and the capital, having formed a Vigilance Committee, had succeeded in arresting about a hundred of the brigands who infested the route, and had executed the whole gang. The road is said to be at this time entirely safe.

Advices from Venezuela to the 17th ult., represent the state of that unhappy republic as without improvement. The Government had, however, obtained various advantages, in one of which the insurgents had left two hundred of their number dead on the field. Business was utterly prostrated.

The Overland mail brings San Francisco intelligence to Dec. 23. The sale, which never took place, of the line of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to Mr. VANDERBILT, was exciting a profusion of talk at San Francisco, and all manner of forebodings prevailed as to the effects of the imaginary change upon public convenience. The non-arrival of the ship *Golden Eagle*, which sailed from New-York last May, created apprehensions as to her safety. Much interest was springing up in regard to Railroads. A meeting had been held in San Francisco, at which it was resolved to commence a line from that city to Stockton, a distance of 320 miles, forthwith. The rails and rolling stock destined for the Sacramento Valley Road had arrived at San Francisco. Business was extremely languid.

The dinner at the Philadelphia Academy of Music on Saturday evening, to Hon. BAYLIE PEYTON, was a pleasant affair. Senator CRITTENDEN, Hon. Mr. MAYNARD, Hon. Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee; Hon. Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina; and Hon. Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, were among the invited guests. The Mayor presided. After dinner, the doors of the Academy were thrown open to the public, and a large number of ladies collected. Speeches were made by Messrs. PEYTON, CRITTENDEN and others.

At the continuation of the inquest into the causes of the Lawrence calamity on Saturday, Mr. CHAS. S. STORROW, Agent of the Essex Company, testified as to the sale of the land and water power at a nominal rate to Mr. PUTNAM, as the agent of Mr. JOHN A. LOWELL, and also gave the details of the sale. Messrs. JAMES TATTISON, a hand employed in the weaving-room, SAMUEL W. JACKSON, overseer of the spinning department, THOS. J. WINN, overseer of the carding department, all of whom were buried in the ruins of the falling mill, related their experience in that graphic language which those who so nearly escaped the death which overtook scores of their companions would be likely to use, and then the inquest was adjourned until to-day, when Mr. BIGELOW, the contractor, on whom the evidence thus far tends to throw the burden of responsibility, will be called to the stand. The list of the victims approximates completion, but it seems doubtful whether the names of all who perished will ever be ascertained.

On Saturday there was a further improvement in the Money and Stock Markets, although some disappointment was expressed at the non-organization of Congress before the adjournment over to Monday. Exchange keeps low and abundant, 108 to 108¼ on London.

Business was restricted by the unfavorable weather. Cotton was inactive. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Flour and Wheat at somewhat firmer prices. Corn was in demand, and was stiffly held. The transactions in Provisions were limited, Coffee, Hay, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice, Hemp, and Seeds, were quiet. Sugars were less freely dealt in. Whisky was more abundant, and was cheaper. The freight engagements were light There were 451 vessels of all classes in port.

ALLEGED INSECURITY OF THE NEW ARSENAL.—Several months ago the roof of the New Arsenal in Seventh-avenue fell, from its own weight, causing a large loss of property, but happily none of life. It was immediately repaired, and, as before, the large hall in the upper part of the building was used as a drill room. Of late, however, and before the disaster to the Pemberton Mills, there has been a growing suspicion of the insecurity of the structure, and we learn that quite a number of the members of the Seventh Regiment refused to attend the last drill which was held at that place, preferring to pay their fines rather than to risk their lives. The solid, simultaneous tramp of an hundred men is one of the severest tests to which any structure can be put, and when a building, originally weak, is called on to undergo, such a trial for hours at a time, it is not strange that those who are soldiers by profession should decline to allow themselves to be used for experimenting where mechanical appliances might be used much more satisfactorily and appropriately. Those of the Regiment who place a pecuniary value on their lives have been somewhat alarmed by a rumor which has been industriously circulated that the life-insurance companies have, some of them, threatened to cancel the policies which they may hold on the lives of those who obey the summons to attend drills which may hereafter be ordered in the building.

The French Emperor and England.

Under the transparent veil of a conversation between two anonymous persons, the one an Englishman, the other a Frenchman, the London *Times* publishes in its Paris correspondence the substance of an interview which took place recently between, it is plausibly stated, NAPOLEON III. and Mr. COBDEN.

The Apostle and the Emperor of Peace had nothing to talk of, so strange are the whims and caprices of fortune, but war and the prospects of war. Ten years ago, RICHARD COBDEN, then glorious with his new-won glory of the Free-trade triumph at home, visited Paris to proclaim in the first Peace Congress of the world, his conconviction that the era of battles was ended forever, and that thenceforth mankind must be governed by the law of love. The lion and the lamb were to lie down together, and though the doors of the Congress were guarded by French dragoons, the use of the sword was soon to be abolished from the earth. Two years afterwards the ruler of the French people proclaimed at Bordeaux that the Empire then newly established was to be interpreted as the symbol and synonym of peace.

That these two men meeting now, the representatives of the two foremost nations of the earth, should fall at once into a discussion of the chances and the reasons of a deadly feud soon to break out between their respective countries, is surely a most instructive sign of the times, and a very solemn warning to all people of a rashly prophetic turn of mind. This feature we note as not the least important lesson of the interview for readers far removed like our own from the sphere of its immediate political significance.

In itself, and in its bearings upon the probable course of European history, the conversation which we transfer to-day to our columns demands, however, a further consideration. To say that the Emperor has explained away all possible inferences of hostile intent against England to be drawn from his system of thorough armament in France, would be absurd. He has simply accounted for the motives which, one by one, have led to the adoption of the successive measures which France has employed for perfecting her military and naval organization since he came to the throne; and he has shown that if History should ever be summoned to pass judgment upon him in his alliance with England, she must, perforce, find that he has never taken one step of seeming preparation for a rupture of that alliance for which an adequate reason may not be found in other contemporaneous circumstances of European policy. But in doing this he has also revealed the steady and resolute spirit in which he has been building up the offensive and defensive strength of France, not only to a point at which it should have nothing to fear from England or any other Power, but also to a point at which England, or any other Power might have all to fear from France, should France ever be suddenly provoked to war. The utmost, then, which this striking conversation can be held to have in regard to the Anglo-French policy of the Emperor, is the determination of NAPOLEON to give no just cause of offence to Great Britain. It proves at the same time that he has been bent upon making France stronger and more formidable than Great Britain. This he has succeeded in doing, and this, as he very pertinently suggested to his Radical British interlocutor, although a very unjust cause of offence against France, has been regarded, and will be regarded, by the Tory Party of England as the best reason imaginable for endeavoring to excite a new European coalition against the second Empire. The English Tories are evidently using the superiority of France as an instigation to alarm and hatred against France in the popular mind of England. This, however, is their own affair, and cannot be expected to turn NAPOLEON from the policy which as a French sovereign he is bound to pursue. It is his duty to make France, if he can, the first Power of Europe. If he can induce England to acquiesce in his discharge of this duty, so much the better for France and for the world. It can hardly fail to produce a wholesome effect upon the Austrian Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Paris, if they should find not only that France has grown steadily stronger since the peace of Villafranca, but also that England has since then learned to believe that the strength of France implies no menace to herself, and that the Italian policy of France is substantially one with her own.

Abolitionism Abroad.

The steamer brings us reports of sundry proceedings in Scotland concerning Slavery in America. Abolition emissaries from this side the water are appealing for sympathy and material aid to the people of Great Britain. FRED. DOUGLASS is vindicating the memory of JOHN BROWN, and holding him up to the admiration of his audiences as a hero and a saint, on substantially the same grounds as are taken by PHILLIPS and his colaborers here. At Edinburgh a public meeting has been held to take into consideration Dr. CHEEVER'S case, and to devise ways and means for enabling him to continue to "bear testimony against Slavery" in the Puritan Church of New-York City. Dr. CANDLISH, whose name is well known in this country as that of an able and eloquent divine, made the only speech of any consequence on the occasion, and gave the weight of his influence in favor of the appeal. Collections were to be made in the several churches of Edinburgh in aid of Dr. CHEEVER.

It is strange that sensible men abroad should not see the folly and mischief of such a proceeding as this. If New-York were a heathen land, whose people had never heard of Christianity, it might be very well for the Scotch to maintain a missionary establishment here for our enlightenment. But what possible practical good they expect to accomplish by enabling Dr. CHEEVER to continue to preach in Union-square, we find it very difficult to understand. The only reason why he needs aid is that nobody wants to hear him, except the small band of zealots who concur fully in his opinions, and need, therefore, no conversion. These people will constitute his principal auditors, no matter how long he may continue his discourses. They doubtless derive a sort of sullen satisfaction from hearing Slavery berated, and slaveholders denounced, regularly every Sunday;—and it will be very agreeable to them to have this luxury supplied to them at the expense of their religious brethren in Great Britain.

Dr. CHEEVER, moreover, will doubtless enjoy the fancied triumph of being supported in his position, against the wishes of his congregation, and this luxury, too, his Scotch brethren may think it worth while to indulge him in at their own expense. But what sort of a triumph is it, after all? How much capacity for usefulness will Dr. CHEEVER retain, after it comes to be understood that he is kept in his pulpit, not by the wish of anybody to hear him preach—not by the free will and voluntary offerings of his congregation, but by charitable contributions from a foreign land? The position is one to which no person would submit, with whom fanaticism and egotistical bigotry did not far outweigh self-respect and the dictates of common sense.

The London *Times* treats the question of Slavery, BROWN'S invasion and dissolution of the Union, with practical judgment and sagacity. It sets forth clearly and strongly the interest which Englishmen feel in the maintenance of our Union, and the regret with which they would see any material disturbance of its peace. It says:

"The union of the American people is of importance not only to themselves, but to the world at large. To Englishmen the spread of our language, of our religion, and to a certain extent of our laws and manners, can never cease to be an object of interest, nor can we desire success to the fanatics who, in their wild dream of raising an inferior race, would imperil all that has been accomplished in the New World during two centuries of industry and genius."

There is good sense and practical wisdom in these remarks, which Dr. CANDLISH and his fellow-orators in Edinburgh would do well to consider. This interference can result in no possible benefit, either to themselves or to those whose cause they profess to have so near at heart.

Medicated Almanacs.

January is the month for publishing and for purchasing almanacs. Every one is expected at that time to lay in his stock of astronomical, meteorological and miscellaneous information for the year. Politicians, farmers, mechanics, and all other classes of the community, have editions prepared for their special use; but few persons are aware, we suspect, of the extent to which this annual tract is used for the dissemination, among our doctor-loving and dose-swallowing community, of the multitudinous quack medicines of the day.

Dr. Root prints an almanac, and spreads it from Maine to Georgia; Dr. Cherry issues an almanac, and gets a member of Congress to frank it by the bag-full. JAMES BUCHANAN may not have an organ, neither may St. Vitus' Church; but Dr. Saxafrax has. Each is strictly exclusive, loyal to its founder, and has no manner of connection with anybody over the way. They furnish tolerably good reading—one having a funny column composed of fossil Joes and invalid Prentices, another giving statistical revelations of the number of animalculæ in the Croton Reservoir, and a third filling its odd corners with devotional matter, and reminding the public, between two prescriptions, that man is mortal, and medicine but human. The Medical Almanac, or Guide to Health, has really become a tremendous engine for the dissemination of its author's views—approaching the unsuspecting victim, as it does, in the delusive guise of a calendar, and seducing him into the purchase of three bottles before the first eclipse.

The first reflection that strikes the reader upon a perusal of these unique productions, is that the patient who follows the advice of any one of the three, and follows that one exclusively, may be safe enough: but that so sure as he attempts to choose from or to mingle two of them, he is gone. For Dr. Root, tracing the origin of all disease to the liver, takes his stand upon the Vitiated Bile, and cures everything with a Biliary Renovator. Dr. Cherry seeks the seed of disorganization in the gastric juice, and treats it with his Patent Vegetable Search-warrant; while the eccentric Saxafrax, whose midnight studies have taught him that a deteriorated marrow is the primary cause of lock-jaw, at once invents a Spinal Catholicon for the eradication of scrofula. It is evident that a disciple of Root, who believes in the bile, will not be cured by the Search-warrant: while it is equally clear that a convert to the gastric doctrine will derive no benefit from the Renovator. The apostrophe to the Bezonian commanded him to choose his king or die: the modern invalid must select his quack upon the same conditions. Choose the system which pleases you best, and stick to it. If you backslide or swerve, your case is as hopeless as that of the man who got into the Maelstrom, and found his compass was gone. To aid the patient in avoiding all possibility of uniting two incongruous elements, we will recommend Root for skin diseases and the phases of the moon, Cherry for impurities of the blood and miscellaneous phenomena, and Saxafrax for irregularities of the cellular tissue and tables of the morning stars.

The ingenuity with which the almanac man augments the list of disorders in which his nostrum may be advantageously employed, is another attractive feature of the work. That "a mild and emulgent vegetable family medicine" should be readily welcomed and used for colds, coughs, headaches, corns, chapped lips, and the like, is natural enough; but the inquirer does not understand, till he examines further, how parents, who knew that for certain dangerous ailments there are certain indispensable specifics, can be induced to employ medicaments which seem at first blush, likely to afford little or no relief. Upon this point a little investigation pours a flood of light. Take the case of croup, a malady prevalent among children, fatal when improperly treated, comparatively innocent when skilfully combated. New Root knows that children are numerous and that croup is extensive; he also knows that the Renovator does not cure it. Still, he foresees a sale of five thousand bottles extra, if he can in any way ring croup into his fluent catalogue. He yearns to do it, and he does it. The means by which he effects his purpose are startling in their simplicity. He procures a prescription from a regular physician, gets a druggist to do it into English and then holds the following language to the readers of his almanac:

"CROUP.—For this distressing disease the Renovator is sovereign. First, give strong emetics till the patient is tranquil; then administer the Renovator till a cure is effected."

Naturally enough, the foolish parents, unconscious that the remedy lay in the emetic, which was quite sufficient of itself, indite what is called a testimonial, extolling the virtues of the Renovator as an infant purgative: more Renovator is called for, and, sure enough, by the end of the year, the sales have been extended by 5,000 bottles. The applications of this system are innumerable. Thus hair oil might be safely used in all cases of dyspepsia; and Smither's Huckleberry Vinegar might be employed with great propriety in cases of broken leg—that is, after amputation.

Another remarkable fact connected with these preparations is, that they always taste good, the flavor of molasses predominating. It is all the more remarkable, when we remember that legitimate medicines are so exceedingly unpleasant. Why the legal formulas result in mixtures so nauseous, we do not pretend to say; but the contraband potions are sweet and aromatic for many obvious reasons. A man will swallow a dose at which his gorge rises if his physician prescribes it; but if he buys it, at his own instance, at the grocer's or at the post-office, put up in a black bottle, and to be taken three times a day, he will either have it good or he won't have it at all. He wants it one-third medicine and two-thirds cordial. Old women with a sweet tooth, want a little something that isn't exactly spirits and yet isn't exactly doctor-stuff, and so the almanac medicines are pretty sure to possess the proper smack. Root sells 10,000 bottles on the score of twang alone, and is much esteemed by people who have signed the pledge. They have sworn off from liquor, except for medicinal purposes. Temperance invalids in Root's confidence may be observed to take their doses by twos, to clink their glasses in a convivial way, to smile, and to say, "My respects to you," before quaffing the savory draught.

Now, all this may be innocent enough up to a certain point. Advertising a remedy for that universal malady known as "all-over-ishness," and selling several thousand gross every year to nervous old ladies of both sexes, is, perhaps, productive of no very serious harm. We believe that the tonic for "blurred eyes," the specific for an "all-gone stomach," the antidote for "pimples," may be employed without much danger. It is charitable to suppose them powerless, either for good or evil. But what are we to think of a nostrum which promises a speedy cure for scrofula, for rheumatism, and for palsy, referring all three diseases to vitiated bile, and attacking them all through the liver? What are we to think of the medical charlatan who offers "a mild and emulgent vegetable family medicine" for the treatment of cancer, paralysis, jaundice, erysipelas, dropsy, goitre, ulcers, and ossification of the heart? One and the same treatment for all! A teaspoonful three times a day! To promise cure to incurable affections need not, perhaps, be characterized as a criminal act, as no harm is done the patient; but to hold out the hope of cure to persons suffering from diseases, which, though dangerous, yield to proper treatment, and thus prevent them from applying to competent physicians, is certainly an act no less criminal and detestable than those which bring their perpetrators before the Court of Sessions. The police, not long ago, suppressed an obscene sheet called the *Broadway Belle*; they might do society a far greater favor by suppressing the *Medical Almanac*. It is not absolutely necessary that our country cousins have a book to tell them the day of the month or the hour of sunset; they have nothing to do either with high tide or with low water; and the cause of universal education will suffer but little if they remain in ignorance of the date of the Parkman murder, and of the entrance of Venus into Virgo. But it is important that parents be not permitted to poison their families with emulgent vegetable slops, and that credulous invalids, won to confide in a work which so infallibly predicts frost in December and haymaking in July, may run no risk of garling for the gout, or of treating the typhus fever, alliteratively, with Gumbo's Granulated Gammon.

North and South—Laws of Trade.

The incendiary Press throughout the country, but more especially that portion in this City, of which the *Herald* is the chief, in attempting to fan the flame of political strife and civil discord, are not only publishing the most flagrant falsehoods concerning the actual state of business, but are upsetting all the fixed and well-known laws that regulate industry, capital, trade and commerce. The fire-eating and flame-spouting portion of the political community, North and South, is straining every nerve to hold these United States up to the world as a huge jug with but *one* handle, and that handle on the Southern side. It is proclaimed in awful tones that the Northern States are about to wilt down like a field of rank potato-tops struck by the frost, and that the streets of New-York are soon to be laid out in grassy lawns, where the children of ruined parents can gambol with the lambkins, because the South is arranging to establish a complete non-intercourse with the North by refusing to make their purchases here and opening a direct trade with Europe or some other part of the world!

It is necessary only to present the matter in its common-sense, business aspect, to show the absurdity of such predictions. In the first place, we do not acknowledge that the great American jug, has only one handle. A little fair investigation would probably prove that a handle exists on the Northern side, one quite as large, if not a little larger than that on the Southern side.

So long as the American Union exists, and man continues to love money, the commercial intercourse between the North and South will remain substantially upon its present footing. The South is not one whit behind the North in its worship of the almighty dollar, and the appreciation of its true value will override sectional fanatics of every grade. As well might this class of politicians attempt to turn back the waters of the Mississippi as to divert the present trade and intercourse between North and South into other and unnatural channels. By the patient industry of seventy-five years, the North has acquired a large amount of capital and skill, upon which the South is mainly dependent for her comfort and prosperity. Their houses are filled with Northern conveniences, a Northern gin cleans their cotton, Northern ships bear it to a market, Northern hands weave their cloth, make their shoes, hats and clothing, and Northern capital sustains the Southern trade. Nine-tenths of the goods that go South are sold on credit, and it is altogether probable that when the business season commences, Southern traders who are accustomed to buy their goods on a credit at the North, will not assume any other than their usual courteous bearing in seeking that accommodation. The effect of all the noise and talk about non-intercourse between North and South must react to the injury of the latter. Northern men of capital and advantages will, in some instances, refuse to sell to Southern traders except for cash. Others will scrutinize very closely and sell only to a select few, while those who are so exceedingly anxious to manifest their soundness on the great question of the day in order to obtain a large Southern trade, will, in their zeal, give credit to the unworthy refuse, and perhaps ruin themselves in so doing. The general result will be a curtailment of Southern credits, and the bringing of business between the two sections nearer to a cash basis. Capital is sensitive, and that of the North, which has flowed so freely through all the arteries of trade and commerce south of Mason and Dixon's line, will be held back during the present state of affairs, and the consequence will be a diminution of financial facilities and a depreciation in the value of property generally in that quarter.

The attempt to establish a direct trade between any Southern port and Europe cannot be carried out, because the South has not the capital to sustain any enterprise of that nature. Those who enter upon the scheme will accomplish nothing but their own financial ruin. Twenty traders in Richmond, Virginia, may club together to obtain their goods from some other quarter of the world besides the North. One trader in that city who obtains his supplies from New-York would break up the club of twenty in less than twelve months. The traders of New-Orleans will buy their cotton cloth from the Abolition mills of Lowell, and their boots and shoes from the Abolition shops of Lynn, so long as they can land them, the one half a cent per yard, and the other twelve and a half cents per dozen, cheaper than from any other part of the globe, whether it be England or Texas. Furthermore, nine tenths of the merchants and traders in the South are Northern men, and their social and pecuniary ties ramify throughout the North to such an extent, that the entire framework of society, as between the North and South, must be broken up and reconstructed, before the character or course of the trade can be changed.

A Timely Death.

We cannot help congratulating the Bench and Bar of Memphis, Tenn., upon the death of Dr. PALMER, of that city, who was recently held to bail on a charge of inciting slaves to insurrection. The proof, our readers may remember, on which a Tennessean Judge, after hearing counsel, thought himself justified in sending him before a jury, consisted of a letter purporting to be signed by a person named THATCHER. This letter was sent to Gov. WISE by an anonymous correspondent, who stated that he had picked it up in a railroad car. WISE of course sent it to the Governor of Tennessee, and the Governor of Tennessee, who had not WISE'S excuse for his folly, instituted a judicial proceeding upon it. Thus there was no proof that the letter was picked up in a car, or that THATCHER ever wrote it, or that there was such a person as THATCHER in existence; and yet a man was actually, in a State in which the common law is administered, and before a Judge responsible to the people, obliged to find bail to answer the charges which it contained.

Of all the follies and absurdities to which JOHN BROWN'S raid gave rise, this we venture to say was the greatest, and it was aggravated by the fact that it occurred at a distance from the scene of the disturbance, and in another State. Of course, it is now discovered that the letter was a HOAX, perpetrated by a scoundrel who had an object in getting PALMER out of the way; but what security can there be for life, property, or honor, in a community where scoundrels only need a scrap of paper, pen and ink, and the post-office, to bring down the terrors of the law on their victims. The "Lion's Mouth" at Venice excites to this day the horror of travelers, but we are ready to back the bench of Memphis against the Council of Ten, for ingenuity in "making out a case."

We are glad that poor PALMER'S reputation was vindicated before his death, and that Memphis has been spared the humiliation of seeing a jury empanneled to try a man for a felony, proved by an anonymous letter.

Private Property in War.

Lord PALMERSTON has, it is said, given a direct negative to the proposal of the Hanse Towns, which we discussed a few days ago, to bring before the approaching Congress the propriety of placing private property at sea on the same footing as private property on shore. The London *Times* backs him up, by asking, sarcastically, why a proposition is no made to declare invasion of enemy's territory unlawful, and thus protect private individuals from the annoyance of having troops quartered in their houses. The question is a very silly one, and the answer very simple. War is a means of deciding quarrels between nations, and it is the only means that, in the existing state of human nature, will answer the purpose. It ought, however, to be deprived of every feature of harshness or severity which will not interfere with its efficiency as an arbitrator. It does not hasten the decision of the controversy to kill prisoners, or to rob houses, as the sorrowful experience of many ages and countries has proved. For a similar reason, it is unnecessary to rob vessels at sea. In fact, the great and only mode of putting an end to war, is seizing on the enemy's territory and holding it, or, in other words, assuming the government of it. This ends the dispute, and is consequently a complete justification of invasion, and the only one. If the *Times* is prepared with a substitute for war, it may ask to have the right of invasion abandoned; but until it is, its sneer is pointless;—and unless those who refuse to place private property at sea at the same footing as property on land, can show that the right of plunder with regard to the former does more to hasten the decision of an armed controversy than the right of plundering the latter would do, they are fairly chargeable either with gross inconsistency, or with standing up in defence of one the worst relics of barbarism.

TRUE TO THEIR FRIENDS!—It is a mistake to suppose that the sentiment of gratitude is utterly extinct in the human heart,—especially that sort of gratitude which is defined to be a lively sense of favors *expected*.

We have repeatedly noted the sagacity shown by the Abolitionists in selecting the *Herald* as their special organ,—inasmuch as thus they carry their incendiary appeals into the heart of the South much more effectually than through any other journal. The Radical Disunion Abolition Convention which held its session in Buffalo last week, seemed fully to appreciate the service which the *Herald* is rendering their cause in this respect. They first attended to a series of resolutions, of which the following are samples:

Resolved, That the American slave system is the "sum of all villanies"—a compound of all cruelties and crimes; robbery, adultery, piracy and murder, and whatever else is impure, unholy and accursed.

Resolved, That our governmental union with such slaveholders is also a sin and crime—an atheistic rebellion against every principle of justice, and every law of Nature and of God, which no possible circumstances could have warranted in its formation, and surely no conceivable conditions justify, in its longer continuance.

Resolved, That the first threat of disunion from the South should have been hailed with general joy by all the friends of the enslaved; inasmuch as the only assurance for the continuance of Slavery is in the support it derives from union and alliance with the North.

These are sufficient to show the temper of the Convention and the general tenor of the sentiments which it put forth. And as this Convention is made up of men who are in earnest, and who mean precisely what they say—who aim at practical results rather than mere declamation, and who appreciate the services of any newspaper which *does their work*, whatever opinions it may express—they naturally followed up their declaration of principles with the following:

Resolved, That we congratulate the friends of the enslaved everywhere, that in the New-York *Herald* they have *found a safe and zealous medium for th*

[illegible] throughout the length of the most populous and slaveholding section of these United States, in the Garrisons, Wendells, Phillips, Tuttons, Parkers, Mr. Channings, and many other champions of liberty in both the hemispheres.

Resolved, That the thanks of American Abolitionists generally are due to JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq., for so earnestly espousing their cause in this hour of their trial and persecution by the Government; how can we refrain from expressing our admiration at the almost superhuman skill with which he is able to *freight his columns week after week with what are called the most "treasonable, murderous, incendiary, inflammatory and insurrectionary doctrines," and pour them all over the South*, as unmoles ed as though they were sermons on the "Fall of Man," by our safest and soundest Doctors of Divinity, or the publications of the American Tract Society.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From the Pacific Coast.

THE SALE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIPS—RAILROAD ENTERPRISE—WARES FROM JAPAN—GENERAL NEWS.

BUTTERFIELD'S OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE,
MALLORY'S STATION, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1860.

The overland mail coach, with San Francisco dates to Dec. 22, arrived here at 8 o'clock this evening.

The reported sale of the Pacific steamships to C. VANDERBILT, is generally credited. The unexpected turn in steamship affairs, which this transfer necessarily involves, has been the subject of much and grave comment. The traveling public are expecting, as the consequence of it, extreme rates of passage, as it is not believed probable that any opposition will attempt a struggle against the new order of things. The destruction of the old line, when a strong current of population had begun to flow into California, is regarded as a public calamity.

Considerable anxiety is felt at San Francisco on account of the non-arrival of the clipper-ship *Golden Eagle*, which sailed from New-York for that port in May last.

A brisk competition had sprung up against the California Steam Navigation Company's steamers on the inland waters of the State, and rates of passage between San Francisco and Sacramento had been reduced from five dollars to one dollar, and even lower.

Among the recent importations at San Francisco from Japan are some of the staple articles of that country, such as sacks of sweet potatoes, equaling those of North Carolina; a large quantity of rape-seed oil, which finds a good market for supplying better burning fluid for the light-houses on the Pacific than any other used; samples of leaf tobacco, exceedingly delicate and resembling the Havana leaf, and fruits, isinglass, chestnuts, &c., &c.

The latest news from Carson Valley represents the weather as very cold, causing almost a total cessation of mining operations. One hundred miners were reported to be at Walker's River mines, but the snow was three feet deep and there was no work doing. Provisions were scarce, and the miners were leaving in consequence. At the head of Monroe Camp the snow was five feet deep.

The reported duel between C. R. GODFREY and WM. B. STODDARD, at Shasta, did not come off. STODDARD failed to appear, and his second, MARQUIS LEVI, took his place. LEVI was wounded.

A meeting of the Railway Executive Committee took place yesterday afternoon, Dec. 22, at their rooms on Montgomery-street, San Francisco, at which the articles for preliminary organization, to construct a road from that city to Stockton, according to the general railroad act of 1853 and 1854, were drawn up. The distance from San Francisco to Stockton is 320 miles, and the road is intended to run through the country of San Mateo, Santa Clara, Almede and San Joaquin. By the act referred to above, $1,090 per mile is required to be subscribed before a company can be organized, and a *bona fide* payment of ten per cent. must be made. Mr. CHARLES B. POLLENUS, of the firm of ALSOP & Co., was chosen temporary treasurer.

The amount of gold shipped by the steamship *Sonora* on the 20th of December was $1,812,536, and by the steamship *Orizaba*, on the same day, $250,000. The latter was destined for New-Orleans.

A number of cars and a considerable quantity of railroad iron were being discharged from the ship *Morning Light*, for the Sacramento Valley Railroad. A great quantity of the pieces of a ready-made bridge was also coming ashore from the same destination.

There is no improvement in business. From the country there was a moderate inquiry, and the city trade were buying small lots of goods from first hands, but there was no life to the market whatever, and rates of provisions had further declined. During the week business had been without a noticeable event, with the exception of a reaction in coal, in consequence of the reported purchase of the Pacific Company's boats by Commodore VANDERBILT. We quote anthracite nominally at $20 per ton.

But one vessel from New-York or Boston, the *Morning Light*, from the latter place, had arrived at San Francisco, within thirty-three days, yet prices for American imports had rather declined than otherwise during that period. The quotations by last steamer's mail require no special change.

The city is given up to preparations for the holiday festivities, and crowded with people, and goods suited to the season.

The display of diamonds, Japanese fine crockery, silks, books, and other holiday articles, for holiday sale, exceeded anything ever known in San Francisco before, and the disposition to purchase was in proportion to the unusual display of everything offered.

Sailed, Dec. 21, bark *Eliza Adams*, on a whaling voyage; Hamburg bark *Zanzibar*, for Iquique.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 14.

Hon. EDGAR J. THOMPSON has accepted the Presidency of the Southern Pacific Railroad, the terms and conditions required by him having been fully and satisfactorily met by Dr. FOWNES, the late President. The policy of the Company for the future was agreed upon by THOMPSON and FOWNES, and cordially assented to by Hon. V. K. STEVENSON, of Nashville, General Agent, and Hon. SAMUEL TATE, of Memphis, Commissioner of the Land Department. This arrangement secures beyond reasonable doubt the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Messrs. STEVENSON and FOWNES left this evening for New-York, and intend to proceed in a few days to Austin, Texas. The subscriptions to the stock now exceed $700,000 for the construction of the road, and satisfactory offers have been made for all the stock now unsold. The stock books have been closed. A transfer office will be opened in Philadelphia under the management of President THOMPSON.

Additional from Mexico.

REORGANIZATION OF THE LIBERAL ARMY—WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER OF BANDITS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 13.

Advices from Mexico by the *Tennessee*, state that the Juarez Government proposed to organize a regular army and disband the volunteers and militia now employed, and also to invite volunteers and troops from abroad.

The people along the national road had organized a Vigilance Committee, and hung one hundred of the highwaymen who infest the road. Travel is now safe from Vera Cruz to the capital.

The steamer *Tennessee* has been withdrawn from the route between this city and Vera Cruz.

Mozart Hall Delegates to the Charleston Convention.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The District Convention for the Twenty-second Congressional District met in this city to-day, to appoint delegates to the Charleston Convention. It was fully attended, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Hon. WM. BALDWIN, of Oswego county, and WM. H. WALRATH, Esq., of Madison county, were appointed as delegates, and J. L. MCWHORTER, of Oswego county, and EDWARD M. HOLMES, of Madison county, as alternates.

European Steamers.

THE BOHEMIAN OUTWARD BOUND.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Jan. 14.

The steamship *Bohemian* sailed from this port for Liverpool at 3½ o'clock this afternoon.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Sunday, Jan. 15—10 P. M.

As yet we have no intelligence of the steamship *Europa*, overdue at Halifax. The line there has not, however, been in working order to-day. She could not have arrived during last night or this morning, or we should have received her news by express.

Fire in Middletown, Conn.

MIDDLETOWN, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The Pameacha Mill, occupied by several different companies, for the purpose of manufacturing sewing-machines, britannia-ware, &c., was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss probably $15,000; partly insured.

Female Seminary Burned.

OXFORD, Ohio, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The Western Female Seminary at this place was burned to the ground this morning. Teachers and pupils all escaped.

Failure of Phillips & Moseley, of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The *Traveller* announces the failure of Messrs. PHILLIPS & MOSELEY, hardware dealers in Broad-st with large liabilities.

THE PEYTON DINNER.

Inception of the National Union Movement.

Speeches of Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Baylie Peyton, and others.

From our Special Reporter.

The Philadelphia Academy of Music, on Saturday evening, presented a brilliant spectacle. The occasion was a National Union dinner to Hon. BAILLIE PEYTON, of Tennessee, by the Republicans of that city. Hon. BAILLIE PEYTON was formerly United States Minister to Chili, and for a number of years past has been in California. He passed through Philadelphia on his way to his home in Tennessee, while the Republicans of Pennsylvania embraced the occasion to render to him their personal tribute of esteem, and to testify their appreciation of the Union spirit which pervades the good old State from which he hails.

At the hour of 4 P. M. the guests assembled at the Academy, and shortly afterwards sat down to the banquet. The stage was "set" with the ball-room scene in the "Sicilian Vespers;" the entire parquet was boarded over, giving a level surface from the back of the stage to the very front of the parquet circle. Four tables were extended along the whole length of the area, affording seats to 378 persons. Every seat was filled, and by an assemblage of gentlemen comprising the prominent citizens of Philadelphia and the State, together with many invited guests from all parts of the Union.

Among those present were a number of members of the House and of the Senate, viz.: Hons. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky; J. A. Gilmer, of North Carolina. Hons. Messrs. Maynard and Nelson, of Tennessee; Verree, Campbell, Blair, and Covode, of Pennsylvania; Conrad, of Pennsylvania. Dunn, of Indiana, and Henry M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania.

There were also present Hon. GEORGE FISHER, Secretary of State of Delaware, and J. G. COMEGYS, formerly United States Senator from the same State.

The Academy was brilliantly illuminated—five brilliant chandeliers hanging over the stage alone. A splendid full-length portrait of HENRY CLAY, with banners bearing the insignia of the State and of the Union, graced the front of a stage box, while a splendid band of brass instruments discoursed stirring music from the opposite side of the stage. The tables in addition were lighted at intervals of a few feet by candelabra, each containing six wax candles—an amount of light that almost dazzled the eyes of the participators in the banquet.

The guests assembled at a given signal around the table, when Rev. Dr. DUCACHET asked a blessing, and a proper onslaught was made upon the tables. The Mayor, Mr. ALEXANDER HENRY, presided at the commencement, but, owing to illness, was obliged to withdraw at an early hour. Mr. MORTON MCMICHAEL took his place at this juncture, and through the remaining exercises of the occasion presided with his usual tact and acceptability.

At the hour of six the dress circle and galleries were thrown open, and at once filled with ladies and gentlemen, representing the wealth, and beauty, and intellect of Philadelphia.

Mr. MCMICHAEL, after the drawing of the cloth, introduced as the first toast, the health of Hon. BAILIE PEYTON, the guest of the evening, who responded in a manner that kept the house in roars of laughter.

The health of the Senator from Kentucky was then proposed, and was hailed with nine cheers, the entire company standing. The honorable gentleman responded as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I am overwhelmed by the complimentary greeting you have been pleased to give me this evening. I know not how to express to you my thanks. I am but a plain man, and but little accustomed to these entertainments—these magnificent and ostentatious kinds of entertainments. I thank you most heartily for the manner in which you have been pleased to connect my poor name with that of this great patriot, (pointing to Mr. CLAY's portrait just over the rostrum,) HENRY CLAY. [Cheers.] It was about him—I may say at his feet—that I learned my political lessons and my political sentiments. Nor is there one of those principles, that I am conscious of, which I have changed in the slightest degree. [Cheers.] Circumstances change the expediency of measures, but as for the grand principles which govern the affairs of men, the same influence runs through all my political affairs. [Great cheers.] Fellow-citizens, after what has been said by my good and ancient friend, [laughter,] there is but little, it seems to me, to be said without the dullest repetition. Oh, I rejoice in the noble sentiment of devotion to our Union, which I take to be devotion to our country, which he has uttered here this night. [Great cheers.] Our country is the glory of the earth. What! such a land as ours be severed! We do not know its value. Have you ever traveled fifteen hundred miles straight West, and then been invited, as you went to see the country, to go still further West? [Laughter and applause.] The noblest rivers, the proudest plains that the sun ever shone upon, are to be found amongst us. Yet there are men, of authority, too, who talk about the destruction of this Union. [Cries of "Down with them," and cheers.] There never was a more glorious country transmitted to a race of men than this. The CÆSARS never transmitted to their heirs a sceptre of such imperial power and magnificence as you and we are to transmit to our descendants. [Great cheers.] It is the most imperial power that was ever possessed by any race of men upon earth, and we can almost see advancing upon us the very generation that is to hold that sceptre, and which is to govern this nation. Yet we, the unworthy inheritants, talk of dissolution. I say we, the unworthy inheritants of this sceptre, talk about division. Why, Sir, I was born under this Constitution, under this Government. I was educated to think it as permanent as the very mountains of our country, and I never dreamed that the thought could ever enter the mind of man that it was to be subverted and destroyed; and it was not until after my manhood that I heard of such an idea being suggested, and now, to those who talk of the destruction of this Union, and think, as my friend Mr. PEYTON says, of appointing a time, an occasion, and the very circumstance upon which it shall be dissolved, as a mere business transaction—do they think about what they talk? Destroy this Union? Could such eventful circumstances be within the thoughts of men as the destruction of this Union? What, pull down the great and glorious fabric of this country? The destruction of temples, the destruction of cities is nothing to it! Pull down this vast and mighty structure, which secures and shelters the liberty of men! The crash would be heard all over the civilized world. Races unborn, and ages yet to come, would shudder with astonishment at the mighty catastrophe; and yet we hear individuals talk about pulling down this Union! Oh! it is a mighty sacrilege; a mighty political sacrilege. The mountains might be upturned and no such sentiment follow the destruction. We do not think of it; you do not think of it. It is an evidence of the presumption and audacity of man to think of overturning and destroying this Government in the face of the American people. [Loud cheering.] It cannot be done. The whole world besides could not do it. All the crowned heads of the earth cannot take it. [Cries of "No," "No," and great cheering.] No man here would undertake to pull down this Government. [Cries of "No," "No," and applause.] Our fathers, aided by a benign and mighty Providence, built it, and are we, the degenerate descendants, ready to pull it down? No! But it is a miserable, dirty rabble, who are prompted by motives of speculation. [Great cheering.] It is this subject of Slavery and Anti-Slavery that is so degrading to the national honor. We are commanded to love our neighbor, to love one another, and this agitating question is one altogether unworthy of us. We have great interests at stake; we have a mighty country to improve and to embellish, and employ us for ages to come. We have great questions for discussion. The amelioration of the condition of our people; commerce, trade, civilization and the education of our people, are questions upon which wise and remarkable minds may be employed. Are we not degraded when we think of that other subject that has employed our minds and embittered our nation? Cannot we live together in peace? Cannot this country obtain the means of living together in peace? Yet there is a party in the midst of us that would blight all these harmonies, and destroy all. We have lived together for fifty years, and no voice ever sounded this curse; yet it is now, they suppose, to work discord and dissension among us. We had lived together until about the year 1833 before any seditious, ill-natured controversy was commenced. Men were content and happy to let each other enjoy peace and happiness. We went through one war. We fought side by side in that war. Did any one object to his neighbor because of the questions of the existence or non-existence of Slavery in the country? We fought through the Revolution in the same way, and why cannot we let that subject alone now, and give our hearts up to that noble and patriotic brotherhood upon which this nation was founded? [Great cheers.]

I wish to say another word, more particularly applicable to the matter in controversy. We have a Democratic Party and a Republican Party. The Republican has been the great, predominant party. What was the purpose of this party? To prevent the extension of Slavery. Have they not accomplished it? Texas was the immediate subject of controversy. Look abroad to Texas. Look abroad to Kansas. Look abroad to all the territories of the United States. Is there any portion of that about which the controversy is likely to rise as to Slavery? I say, Sir, you have accomplished your object. As the Republican Party you set out to prevent the extension of Slavery. I do not say whether that was a good and proper object, but that was your avowed purpose, and virtually you have accomplished it, and you should be satisfied. Having thus achieved the very object for which you formed yourselves into a party, what was your duty then? You had to treat Slavery as a sectional question, and one producing all the rankling feelings derived from sectionalism. Do you boast of the prevention of the extension of Slavery as enough? Not we felt that it was our duty to do so, though? Not we felt that it was our duty to do that. The extension of Slavery involved a political question—questions of political power. We had a right, therefore, to consider it. We had a right to take our course in relation to it. But then we must cease the controversy as soon as possible. We find it to be a sectional one. We find it to disturb the harmony of our intercourse. We are glad to stop it at the earliest time. Having accomplished our ends we lay it aside—we are no longer a sectional party. We are citizens of the United States, and are to have no sectional objects or parties. Nothing but what is national, and nothing but what will tend to the harmonious interests of the country. [Loud and continued cheering.] There is no other purpose for sectional parties to pursue. If the Republicans are satisfied, and they must be, they will pursue this, their dutiful course. Each one of you will judge of this for himself. To my mind, it is plain that as far as the purpose merely was to prevent the extension of Slavery, they have accomplished it. If there can be any doubt in their own minds, they have the American power at any time to rise and repeal it—to repeal it by the power of their votes. What further security can there possibly be? If you are satisfied with it, why prosecute a controversy that fills the country with discord, threats and dissension? I have no accusation to make against any. I reason over it. I want to see peace and tranquillity restored to the country. I reason, fellow-citizens, upon this matter, and I ask you, gentlemen, as fellow-citizens with whom I am on the most friendly relations, what object can we possibly have for agitating any further this question of Slavery? I think this a fair view of it. But I wish simply to say as I said before, that your party cannot continue this controversy upon anything like fair principle. When you have accomplished your object, if you are sincere in your object, and that it is merely to prevent the extension of Slavery, why not away with the vexed question? You have accomplished it, and that ought to satisfy every reasonable mind. Turn we from this sectional strife to the hand of reconciliation and brotherhood, and let all fellow-citizens be what we have been—a nation. [Great cheers, lasting several minutes.] I feel that every foot of this great land is my country. [Cries of "So it is," and cheers.] I feel honored by being so permitted to express my sentiments, but I say I claim her as my country. [Cries of "That's right," and cheers.] And I will not give up, if I can help it, one inch of it. [Great cheers.] Pardon me, my countrymen, when I say that her banners are mine and yours, and they belong to us all. [Cheers.] That is the ground upon which I want to stand. I want an alliance of devotion, that we may be men and brothers, and live as such in our country. [Cheers.] Well, these two parties of which I have spoken, are composed of many men of very high capacities; many men of many virtues, and they have been embroiled in this controversy so long that, I think, neither of us are even fit to govern the country with safety and propriety. [Cheers.] It would seem like a triumph, a victory over the other, were either party to gain the ascendancy. These men have been so long at war that, standing in their party ranks, they cannot give their hands to each other with that feeling of brotherhood which I would have them do. They must change their position. Let respect stand between them as between bands of brothers, and let them be at peace with each other, and then this quarrel shall go on no longer. I want to see a new party [great cheers] formed, gentlemen, by the people of the country. [Cheers.] We have had enough of parties. The body politic is full of plague spots now. I want to see it purified. I want to see the people of my country once more govern themselves. [Cheers.] Intrigues, platforms and conventions have usurped the rights of the people and governed the people. [Cheers.] I want to see a fair vote, so that the people of the country could be inspired to rise in their majesty and proclaim the right man for President. [Cheers.] Let us see a President go into that White House as the Chief Magistrate of his country, with no other guide and no other bond of duty than the Constitution of the United States. [Loud and continued cheering.] I want to see that time come, and I pray God to spare me until it does. [Cries of "Yes," "Yes," and cheers.] I scorn—scorn with you—a dictatorship over the people of the United States. If there ever was a dictatorship upon earth, it is this convention system now exercised over the people of this free country. And who are the men that compose these conventions? Who are they? They are gone to-morrow, and you know no more of them than you do of the flock of birds that plunder your fields. [Cheers.] They are beyond the reach of jurisdiction, and you do not know who they are. Can any gentleman at this table tell me the name of a single member of the last convention? [Laughter, and a voice at a distance, "Beelzebub was there."] Yes, but he (Beelzebub) is an irresponsible individual. [Laughter.] It is a new thing; it is the idea of the people's legislation. Why, the people have not been heard of; they think they act, they call themselves free men; they are mistaken. The sovereignty has been exercised by the few who meet at the cross-roads, or at the grogshops, and they have elected delegates to conventions. They have governed you, and they call upon you afterwards as a party, and threaten you with damnation as members of the party, if you do not confirm them by your votes. I want to see that done away; I want to see the ends of that sovereignty carried out which I acknowledge, and to which I bow, and to which I wish to see all men made to bow—the sovereignty of the people. [Great cheering.] How can any man contemplate his election by such processes as are now permitted? What is the order now? A candidate for the Presidency has an infinite correspondence with every little politician round about him; and finally, when he is nominated, he is not fairly with the Constitution of the United States, which is recommended to the people, but he is addressed in a letter inviting him to a platform, as they call it, which contains what they say are principles and rules. Now, can you imagine a committee on such a matter? Exercise your imagination, my friends, and see how the thing would operate. Here is Mr. Jones, and Mr. Snooks, and Mr. Somebody Else, working away. He informs his political friend thus: "The Convention, sir, has nominated you upon these terms; here is their platform." Can you imagine the reception now which Gen. WASHINGTON would give these gentlemen? Would they not sink into insignificance? Is there a politician now living who could dare to present himself in that august presence? Upon my word, I doubt whether you could, even now, in the ranks of our politicians—not famed for modesty—find men who would meet such a man. [Cheers.] I say, gentlemen, let us try to change this system. We owe it to ourselves; we owe it to our honest and heroic fathers; we owe it to the world; we are endeavoring to set to all mankind an example of self-Government; if it fails in our hands with all the advantages we have had in making the experiment; if it fails in our hands it is gone forever. If we fail, what people can do it? The men of the country—the conservative men—are called upon by the present crisis to take into their earnest consideration the state of public affairs. I am one who sees clouds and darkness now resting upon it. I am one who cannot say that I consider the Union as free from all danger. It depends upon the people, Sir, the conservative men of the country, many of whom have withdrawn themselves from the turmoil and the troubles of politics, and left them to other hands. That is all wrong, my fellow-citizens. It is the duty of every man, if he wants to avoid difficulties and troubles in the country, to be with his country. His country has given him the right to record his vote. It is all that his country asks; all that it asks him in return for liberty and all the blessings of it—give me a good honest vote at the elections which are appointed by law. And yet there are thousands of our fellow-citizens who, absorbed in their own private affairs or retired upon their well-earned wealth, do not like the trouble of participating in the labor of the public elections. I think that is a great defect. The conservatives of the country must become active in the service of the country. [Cheers.] This is to be done to do away with the present embarrassments and the present agitations. I do not remember a solitary instance in my lifetime in which I have not performed my duty, unless I was out of my State. When I was in my State I have given my vote every year of my life—[cheers]—and I do it, because I owe it, according to my understanding; I owe it to my country. [Cheers.] That is my honest sovereign act, as a citizen; that is my part to the sovereignty. [Cheers.] Now, Gentlemen, in this grave subject Pennsylvania is, perhaps, more an arbiter of the politics of this country than any other State in the Union. She is great and powerful in her wealth; powerful in her resources; powerful in her geographical position, reaching across from the Delaware to the Ohio—with all these advantages she has been marked out from the first as the key-stone of the arch of the Union. She is entitled to it. All I desire is, that she may know the greatness and the power of her position, and that she may act in a manner worthy that greatness and power. [Loud cheers.] She stands sure, in the midst of the Union, with a hand powerful enough to stay both North and South. She is like an armed sentinel that is to protect the whole country; and she stands here upon the summit of her lofty mountains, with her iron crown upon her head to command. [Loud cheering.] This is not the day when the majesty of Pennsylvania shall be turned to and fro by the every-day current of ordinary politics. You have a mighty position, and with it you have a mighty responsibility, and a mighty duty to perform. See that you perform it in such a manner that all the world may say Pennsylvania was worthy of her power, and worthily and patriotically she used that power for the saving of the country and for the great interests of her citizens! [Great cheering.] You have great and mighty interests to protect. I hope this little agitation, growing out of these Slavery questions, will soon be at an end. What then? You have still much to perform. We have a great country, a mighty country, and, as yet, an undeveloped country. We have not only reaped and enjoyed the fruits of its surface, its mountains, mines of gold, mines of iron and (which are yet more valuable) her mines of coal—objects of necessity and commerce with all the world. Would it not be more worthy of your statesmen—I will not say politicians—worthy of you as Pennsylvanians, to develop her wealth for the benefit of yourselves and your country? There is something in that which might swell the heart of a Pennsylvanian, and swell the heart of her citizens—[great cheers]—in that protection to American industry and commerce. [Great and long-continued cheering.] Now you stand quarreling about a supposed free labor and white labor, and you ask more protection to white labor. You have to dig out of the bowels of the earth its great wealth. All the powers of these you have overlooked. If you have not overlooked them, you have sacrificed them to whims and speculations in politics. How much have you gained by it? You have made members of Congress; you have made Presidents. I wish you joy. But has the wealth of Pennsylvania, has the poor man got any benefit from it? Has the poor man been able to feed and clothe his wife and children any better for these political strifes? And are your own domestic interests; the interest of the laborers; the interest of the capitalist, and the interests of all, improved by them? [Cheers.] Look at all this. Yet it will require time and endeavor to rectify all these little matters. You are sending the money from your country. An average of more than thirty millions is going out of your country yearly. California cannot supply your extravagance. What must be the result of all this? You are buying more abroad than you have money to pay for. The mines of California furnish you with little more than half of what you have exported this very year for foreign goods. But, gentlemen, we have to look not merely for a political crisis—we are to look for a pecuniary crisis again very shortly in the country if this thing is allowed. But the labor, gentlemen, the industry of our country. We have a population full of vigor, we have a population ambitious for the fruits of our country. You are to strengthen their hands and strengthen their hearts. I want to see our labor encouraged and our poor man set to work. He is the cause of comfort. Society owes it to him; the rich owe it to him; the rich owe it to themselves. We can do it. [Cheers.] We are passing from the condition of a poor and small nation to the condition of a mighty and a rich nation. We are now on the point of danger to mechanical labor and home industry. If we can get safely past that point, I think we shall get past all the dangers to the Union—we shall get past all these vacillating politics, all these unsettled systems which now perplex the country—we shall arrive at a steady position with the increase of our population. Our policy must, of necessity, assume a greater degree of steadfastness. Our foreign policy must improve. We are marching on with a giant step. We are to have not merely North and South; not merely Northern and Southern people. No, Sir, there is a greater portion; a greater than either North or South. There is a mighty Western portion. [Cheers.] And the great interests of the country demand a party that has no jealousy, either with the North or the South; a party that demands both New-York, and Philadelphia, and New-Orleans, as markets for abundant produce; a party that will permit us to carry on our business regularly, and to conduct our trade with all the world. The waters of the Mississippi and Ohio will be alive with trade. We shall have fifty millions of people before your youngest child is an old man—[cheers]—if we can only manage to get along and keep this Union together till that day. If it gives your heart any gratification to threaten the Union, do it—amuse yourselves in that way. To be sure there is a power that will not allow the Union to fall. We cannot do without North and South. Therefore you are to protect it. [Loud cheering.] God knows I have not seen any hatred towards the Union here to-night, and I do believe in my heart that the people are all right in their hearts and their understandings. I think the politicians of our country, the public men of our country, commit no greater error than in not having sufficient confidence in the people. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I came here with the full expectation of enjoying the spectacle of your devotion to the Union, which I have amply done. I came here to do honor to the invitation and to the gentlemen who so kindly joined in it. I came here to show my respect for the intelligent friend and true patriot who is deservedly honored at this meeting. I believe him to be a true Union man. I have known him long and well, and have held many a consultation with him in this same great cause. [Loud cheering.] I rejoice that we are here this night. I rejoice that we have enacted our parts and recognized the Union as a full blessing to our country. From the Atlantic to the Pacific its inhabitants are like those of no other region on the earth who use the same language, and the same thoughts. You may take a man from every State in this Union, and shut them all up in a room together, and you cannot tell from which State the one or the other came. We are the same people. We have been placed together for the sacred interests of humanity. Let no man, therefore, ever injure this Union. [Loud cheering.] Gentlemen, I thank you for the kindness with which you have listened to this very sudden, but, I know, honest address.

The honorable gentleman sat down amid tremendous and prolonged acclamation.

Several other addresses were delivered, and the convocation remained together until a very late hour.

SERENADE TO HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN was serenaded at the Girard House. Hail and rain were falling heavily at the time; but notwithstanding this fact, several hundred citizens accompanied the band which serenaded the distinguished Kentuckian. After repeated cheers and cries for Mr. CRITTENDEN, Mr. C. appeared at one of the windows, and addressed the assembly, begging them to retire and shelter themselves from the storm. He then bade his fellow-citizens good night. There was then a call for Hon. C. M. CONRAD, of Louisiana, who addressed the assemblage, acknowledging the honor that had been paid to the distinguished friend and fellow-laborer with HENRY CLAY. The utmost applause greeted the speaker, who, in gracefully alluding to the Union, was vehemently cheered. The other remarks with which the address was closed, were of a fraternal character, and they were received with demonstrations of approbation.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, Jan. 14.*

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANISM.

Cassius M. Clay's Frankfort Rejoinder to the Democratic Charges against the Republican.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Jan. 12, 1860.

You will have seen Capt. CLAY's Republican speech, delivered in the entrance hall of our State-house the night of the 10th. Standing on a chair he spoke some four hours to several hundred most respectable listeners, many of them young men. As usual, the "Abolitionist" of White Hall appeared before his fellow-citizens in a blue coat with brass buttons, and looked pale and intrepid. Though over 50 he looks good for 20 years more. He and his elder brother, JUNIUS BRUTUS, are two of the most determined men in this State, and none more dangerous when aroused. The Democrats well know the Captain's calibre. They rarely interrupt him, when speaking, for fear of a deadly return shot. Though threats had been thrown out that he should not hold forth in Frankfort, he did so at the time fixed by himself, and with marked success. He never had a more candid and courteous hearing from any audience anywhere, and perhaps never did he make a speech so moderate, sensible and conservative. I never saw more patient hearers. After speaking three hours and a half, when he remarked that he was nearly done, some one with a loud voice said, "Go on, Mr. CLAY; we will stand by you all night." He had many personal and political friends around him, determined like himself to resent any insult, and to resist to the death anything like a mob. Some of his points, as I noted and remember them, may be glanced at.

He said he never was and never would be a lawless Abolitionist. His many Free-Soil friends in Madison County are, like him, for law, order and constitutional rights. They are for emancipation in Kentucky by legal, moral and prospective means such as popular sentiment will eventually approve. The Free-Soil influences in Madison are in many ways benefiting its inhabitants. The school of ROGERS was excellent. It was working wonders. FEE with all his radicalism was much abused and maltreated. Their expulsion was unjustifiable, illegal and impolitic.

He was not the partisan of any man, but he would say that GOV. SEWARD's principles and statements about the nature and relations of Slavery and slave labor were borne out by every-day facts, and had been repeatedly recognized and affirmed by many eminent Southern public men of all parties. No man in the land had a clearer and more philosophic head than WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Republican Party, South and North, are opposed to the extension of Slavery, but against any intermeddling with it in the States. They would uphold the sovereignty and sacredness of all State-rights within State jurisdiction. They have no communion with radicals, disunionists, revolutionists, or insurrectionists anywhere. No Republican had any connection with the BROWN raid. Let the Senate's investigation be thorough. Call SEWARD, call "*Cash*" CLAY before that body, if you please. The meanest sheep-stealing dog in Kentucky would not be touched on the strength of such evidence as that English renegade and scoundrel, FORBES, and his confederates, had paraded against that unimpeachable Senator. The Republican Party will never go down upon such testimony. They defy the Democracy to the proof.

He (CLAY) was "posted" about the Republicans' position. No man in the United States had made more speeches and worked harder to build up their national party. While they all stand upon the principles of 1776, upon the declaration that all men generally are by nature free and equal, and that all whites especially are entitled to equal rights, they do not overlook the laws and customs of society, the actual condition of the blacks, and their vast inferiority to the little less than God-like development of the whites. They would not keep them forever enslaved. The blacks should all in time be legitimately released and educated to their utmost capacity. But no Southern or Northern Republican would encourage or wink at any uprising of the black against the white. God forbid that any Southern State shall ever become a San Domingo! Capt. CLAY would stand by the side of his own race, and take up arms to protect them against the blacks.

The Democratic Party is responsible for the John Brown raid. BROWN was the legitimate son of that Party's avowals and acts in and out of Kansas. His doings were entirely the fruits of Democratic injustice. They repealed HENRY CLAY's Compromises of 1820 and 1850, and caused all the agitation. The men who stand up and defend the great peace-maker, are denounced and cursed by those who consecrate and deify his body, while they scoff at his spirit and trample on his principles. HENRY CLAY was too practical and compromising for these reckless agitators! Mr. DOUGLAS was greatly to blame for abandoning the Missouri compact. Thence sprung all the trouble. Mr. FILLMORE tells the truth. The repealers of that compromise originated all the civil war of Slavery and slaveholders against Freedom and freeholders. The sceptre was about to depart from Judea. DOUGLAS, in the sharp interval, effected the repeal. When the North was about to claim their portion, the Democratic South, led on by the "Little Giant," intervened, pulled up the stakes, and shouted, "No! we will hold all we have got, and play the game of snatch for the balance!" The Democracy, for the last ten years, have violated all their pledges. They are all aiding and abetting the nationalization of Slavery. BUCHANAN and Douglasites are no better than the rest. You can't trust them. Constant interference, incessant agitation is the meat and drink of them all, though it tends directly to this Union's dissolution.

The Democracy of Kentucky, to-day, eschew the Cincinnati platform. They only reaffirm what every party reaffirms—the right of every new State to admission into the Union with or without Slavery. Almost unanimously they reject and scout the passent Douglas doctrine, that the people of the Territories are by right perfectly free, in their own way and time, to determine their own institutions. Mr. SILVERTOOTH himself avers before their Convention that Senator DOUGLAS is outside the Democratic pale. They say he betrayed them in 1857 and 1858, and went over, stock, lock and barrel, to their foes. Mr. CLAY says that Senator, though trustworthy as ever, has no more chance of getting the Charleston nomination than he, CASSIUS! Mr. BARCKINRIDGE will get it.

The Captain's counts against the "National Democrats" are numerous. Their party get and use power under false pretences. While they claim to be the people's special guardians, they tyrannize over the people's rights,—their constitutional rights of property and of speech, and their freedom of person in the Slave States. They nullify the laws of constitutional comity, and allow Northern citizens no privileges and immunities, but subject them to perpetual *espionage* and indignities. They violate treaties and invade foreign territories, to spread the area of Slavery. They are reopening the African Slave-trade against the laws of nations and of the United States. Their conduct conflicts with the interests of Slaveholders themselves. If ever Slaveholders shall receive cordial and efficient support, they will be indebted to those who oppose Southern and Northern Democracy. They are filibusters, panting for a Quixotic tilt against all humanity. They are tilting against their own neighbors. They are establishing a censorship of the Press, by unprecedented usurpation, by Postmaster force, in defiance of the Federal Constitution and laws, by an inquisition which, in Great Britain, would bring on revolution. Queen VICTORIA would not dare to invade the rights of her subjects, as Gen. HOLT, in the name of Democracy, attempts to invade the rights of ten million Southern freemen! American Democrats sympathise with foreign continental despotism, and unscrupulously practice such at home. Their assumptions and usurpations in every Federal Department has no bounds,—and all for sham popular sovereignty, for extending Slavery and making the Republic an oligarchy. They would subject us all to European rule,—throw us all into colonial vassalage to some FRANCIS JOSEPH or LOUIS NAPOLEON! They talk about Disunion, for the sake of "Southern Rights," when, in that event, those rights, without the bolstering of foreign armies, would have to be everywhere abrogated before the South could contend for a single day against the North.

On the other hand, the position of Southern and Northern Republicans Mr. CLAY considers conservative and national. He represents to us that they all will conform to the terms and the spirit of the call lately made by their National Committee, of which he is a distinguished member. They do recognize the Constitution as the law of the land, so far as judicially interpreted by the Supreme Court. With the ablest judicial minds in the country, they do not regard as law the mere *obiter dicta* incidental, ambiguous and extra judicial remarks. Such are entitled to no degree of political authority. The Democracy's "Dred Scott decison" decides nothing but that the Democrats themselves are very undecided and discordant about its meaning. The Southern Democratic construction of it carried out would carry Slavery into every Territory and State, and subject us all to a despotism from which there would be no appeal but to arms. The whole question is open before the country.

The Republicans accept the logical and exhausting opinion of Judge CURTIS, and affirm that Congress has the power either to permit and establish or to prohibit and abolish Slavery in the Territories. The power to do either carries with it the power to do the other. Which shall Congress exercise? That is the question. Not the protective, but the prohibitive, say the Republicans. POWER to the law of this and all civilized nations, and declare, with HENRY CLAY, that Slavery cannot exist anywhere without positive enactments, and that no such enactments for its extension shall ever be passed with their consent. They will use all available domestic and Federal means to prevent its spread. That is all. They will not touch nor tamper with the institution in the States, and will aim to preserve every State from John Brownism. They will not try to do away with Federal slave representation so far as guaranteed. They will not interfere with the internal and coastwise slave traffic; nor will they repeal, but, for the sake of peace, will succumb to the Fugitive Slave law. And they invite slaveholders themselves to coöperate with them for carrying on the Government, and sustaining the Constitution and the Union.

They do indorse HELPER's compend of statistics, but not his unjust, foolish, and blundering appeals to non-slaveholders. However, his original *Impending Crisis* is not half so incendiary as the Declaration of Independence, the New Testament, and *Thomas Jefferson's Notes.*

Republicans, South and North, do not and will not war against Southern or slaveholders' rights. They oppose the Federal patronage of Slavery, so far as it is detrimental to Freedom. Nothing more. They appeal from the allegations of Gov. MAGOFFIN and the Vice-President to the Republican call. They will all support the Chicago nominee, be he SEWARD, BANES, CHASE, BATES, BOTTS, BELL, or CRITTENDEN. Mr. CLAY's mention of Mr. CRITTENDEN in this connection brought a round of applause.

Their motto is, not Slavery and Union,—Slavery first and Union afterwards, or not at all,—but "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

PONTIAC.

From Venezuela.

DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS—CALAMITOUS CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Caracas advices to the 17th inst. represent that the civil war continues with undiminished vigor, and business throughout the Republic is entirely prostrate. A great battle had been fought in Barcelona, where SOTILLO, the insurgent leader, had been beaten by Gen. RUIZ, with a loss of 200 killed. Gen. RAMOS, at the head of the Government forces in the West, had obliged Gen. FALCON to retreat upon Barinas. Señor ROSAS, who is now in New-York upon a special mission, has been elected to the Venezuelan Congress.

CANAL SUPERINTENDENTS ABOLISHED ON THE EASTERN DIVISION.—The law of 1857 requires that the office of Superintendent of Repairs be dispensed with on all sections where the repairs are done by contract. This mandate of the law has not been complied with for the last year or more by the Republican Contracting Board. At a meeting of the Board yesterday, on motion of Mr. SKINNER, the new Democratic Commissioner, a resolution was adopted to dispense with the office of Superintendents of Repairs on his, the Eastern Division, from the first day of February next. This removes Superintendent R. C. Dorn, Sec. 2, Erie Canal; Wm. G. Wait, Sec. 9; John Beardslee, Sec. 4; R. G. Savery, Sec. 5; Alanson Welch, Supt. Sec. 1 Champlain, and Guy W. Clark, Sec. 2. E. W. BUTLER was appointed a Resident Engineer on the Black River Canal. In Board of Canal Commissioners, the resignation of CHARLES H. PRINTUP, as clerk in their office, was received and accepted.—*Albany Argus, Jan. 13.*

The Boston *Transcript* gives a rumor that several of the best artists of Boston, following the example of Mr. Barry, are about to remove to New-York; despairing of adequate support in Boston. The first artists' reception of the season, in the latter city, will take place on the 1st of February.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

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For the water-closet, is a luxury. It cures and prevents Piles. No one who values health or comfort will be without it. For sale, in convenient packages, by all Druggists, Fancy Goods dealers, &c. Depots, No. 41 ANN-st., and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT should be immediately applied in hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis, chest affections, weak lungs and shortness of breath, to all of which it will give speedy relief; and a continuance in its use will effect a rapid and permanent cure.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

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USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO. P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply His Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Card—Special.—Dr. SMEDLEY, Physician for the cure of stuttering and stammering by electricity, cordially invites attention to the only possible means of curing these impediments of speech. This system is original with himself—safe, permanent and infallible. Office No. 648 Broadway. Hours 10 to 4.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

How to Read Character Scientifically.—THIS is the subject of Prof. FOWLER'S lecture in Hope Chapel at 8 o'clock, TO NIGHT.

Private examinations during the day at 308 Broadway.

The Grover & Baker SEWING MACHINE COMPANY Would respectfully call the attention of Tailors, Corset Makers, and others, to their LARGE SIZE, DOUBLE SPEED SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, With recent valuable improvements. PRICE, FIFTY DOLLARS. No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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For Chilblains. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is an immediate and effective remedy. Sold by all druggists.

DIED.

SCHEITLIN.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 14, of scarlet fever, EDWIN, beloved son of Edward and Jenny Scheitlin, aged 2 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 83 West 21st-st., without further notice.

VAN VORST.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 15, CHARLES VAN VORST, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 22 5th-st.

WALKINGTON.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 14, EDWARD, youngest child of D. B. Walkington.

His parents' friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 10 o'clock A. M. this day, (Monday,) from No. 268 West 22d-st., to Greenwood.

MOON.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 15, of consumption, at her residence, No. 66 Monroe-st., New-York, ELIZA WATERBURY, wife of John S. Moon, in the 30th year of her age.

The funeral will be attended from the residence of her sister, Mrs. E. Miller, at Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock.

REED.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 14, of disease of the heart, RICHARD REED, in his 56th year.

The funeral will take place at his residence, No. 124 East 53d-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. The members of the various associations of which he was a member are respectfully invited to attend.

To a very large circle of acquaintances the announcement of his sudden death was a severe shock. No man living had more nobility of nature, a truer heart or larger generosity. Patient, self-sacrificing,

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.
OF BILLS AUDITED AND ALLOWED DURING THE YEAR 1859, AND OF THE PROCEEDINGS ON THE TAX-LEVY.

DOCUMENT No. 10.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, Dec. 30, 1859.

The following Annual Report of the Clerk of the Board, of bills audited and allowed during the year 1859, and of the proceedings on the Tax-Levy, &c., was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed:

JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, Dec 30, 1859.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the requirements of an act entitled "an act relative to the Board of Supervisors, and to the town of Yorkville in the County of Dutchess," passed May 7, 1839, the following statement is respectfully submitted. JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

An Account of all Amounts Audited and Allowed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, for Bills, &c., during the year 1859.

Date of Payment.	To Whom Allowed and for What Purpose.	Amount of Claim.	Am't Audited and Allowed.
Jan. 18.	Stephen Merlitt, exhuming body of Mrs. Shepard	$10 00	$10 00
.. 18.	J. M. Carnochan, post mortem examination of same	50 00	25 00
.. 20.	Holland & Lee, conveyance of prisoners	13 20	13 20
.. 18.	Isaac Messerole, board of witnesses	309 50	309 50
.. 25.	L. Kazinski, interpreting on trial of Cancemi	50 00	50 00
.. 25.	Coroners' bills, quarter ending Dec. 31, 1859	3,397 31	3,397 31
.. 25.	J. G. Willet for services as Sheriff	5,163 47	5,163 47
.. 25.	Kelly & Vanderveort, repairs to City Hall	26 25	26 25
.. 25.	G. S. Humphrey & Co. oil-cloth for County Clerk's Office	21 66	21 66
.. 25.	Company L, 8th Regiment, for services	55 50	55 50
.. 25.	George H. Clark, printing for Special Sessions	131 50	131 50
.. 25.	R. H. Johnston, furnishing transcripts of evictions	60 00	60 00
Feb. 1.	John C. Gale, Clerk to Excise Commissioners	150 00	150 00
.. 1.	W. R. Gould, books for Surrogate's office	5 52	5 52
.. 1.	G. B. Jackson & Co., keys for Surrogate's Office	9 50	9 50
.. 1.	A. T. Stewart & Co., matting for Register's Office	26 09	26 09
.. 9.	Rent of No. 1 Spruce-st., for stationery	250 00	250 00
.. 8.	Isaac Messerole, for board of witnesses	463 00	463 00
.. 8.	S. E. Gardner, supplies for County Jail	443 74	443 74
.. 8.	M. Shanclev, cleaning office of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments	40 50	27 00
.. 15.	N. Y. Gas Co., gas for Surrogate's Office	29 45	29 45
.. 15.	E. B. Thompson, medical services at Second District Police Court	10 00	10 00
.. 15.	Robert D. Holmes, services as Excise Commissioner	150 00	150 00
.. 15.	John ward, disinterring remains of Sophia Stevens	31 50	31 00
.. 15.	H. Heron, cleaning Clerk's office	40 00	40 00
.. 15.	F. W. Ferry, disinterring remains of Amelia Webber	20 00	20 00
.. 15.	Co. L, 12th Regiment, for services	109 00	109 00
.. 15.	R. S. Connolly, services as County Clerk to Jan. 1, '59	1,624 60	1,624 60
.. 15.	F. W. Ferry, E. D. Connery, Robt. Campbell and S. A. Mill, bills for post-mortem examinations	610 00	610 00
.. 21.	A. R. Lawrence, Jr., services as counsel	250 00	250 00
.. 21.	T. Davids & Co., stationery for the County	79 58	79 58
.. 21.	Wm. H. Arthur, & Co., do.	312 60	312 60
.. 21.	Rook, anthony & Co., stationery for Clerk's Office	70 51	70 51
.. 21.	Baker & Godwin printing for Commissioners of Taxes	280 00	280 00
.. 21.	Wm. D. Roe & Co., stationery for Surrogate	132 50	132 50
.. 21.	John A. Gray, printing for Marine Court	108 00	108 00
.. 21.	John A. Gray, printing for Surrogate's Office	249 25	249 25
.. 21.	E. Faber, stationery for the County	91 68	91 68
.. 21.	Joseph A. Gardener, for arresting S. J. Proper	14 26	14 26
.. 21.	John V. Gridley repairs to House of Detention	7 15	7 15
.. 21.	Chas. J. Shepherd, stoves for House of Detention	160 66	160 66
.. 21.	F. Riley, taking care of Sixth Ward Station house	39 00	39 00
.. 28.	Iggersoll, Jewett & Co., chairs for Register's Office	25 50	25 50
.. 28.	Winham & Fernbach, plans for Hall of Records	100 00	100 00
.. 28.	Wm. D Roe & Co, binding books for County Clerk	36 14	36 14
March 7.	Jno. H. Garrison, services on Recorder's office	130 00	130 00
.. 7.	Chas. Herriman, services on Recorder's Office	130 00	130 00
.. 7.	Wm. F. Sniffen, serving notices of taxes	29 52	29 52
.. 7.	Jas. Hayden, do	38 82	38 82
.. 7.	Wilson Small, Jr., do	125 55	125 55
.. 7.	Chas. B. Childs, do	30 42	30 42
.. 7.	Wm. L. Ely, do	36 72	36 72
.. 7.	Jos. Sandall, do	232 52	232 52
.. 7.	L. B. Allen, do	22 47	22 47
.. 7.	Wm. Huthwaite, do	31 11	31 11
.. 7.	James G. Howe, do	23 61	23 61
.. 7.	Abraham B. Purdy	40 74	40 74
.. 7.	E. J. Small, do	287 10	287 10
.. 7.	Alfred W. Fraser, do	54 18	54 18
.. 7.	Casper C. Childs, Jr., do	51 30	51 30
.. 7.	E. Jones & Co., stationery for county	600 00	600 00
.. 7.	Belloni, Farrar & Co., coal Supreme Court	45 00	45 00
.. 7.	M. Healy and others, cleaning rooms of Court of Common Pleas	104 00	104 00
.. 7.	Carson & Hard, stationery for county	900 90	900 90
.. 14.	T. G. Sellew, desk for Supreme Court	60 00	60 00
.. 14.	John Slowey, rent of Coroner's Office	800 00	800 00
.. 21.	David H. Ball, rebinding books for Tax Commissioners	291 72	291 72
.. 21.	Jackson & Throckmorton, iron railing for County Clerk's Office	203 00	203 00
.. 21.	John Ward, disinterring remains of Sophia Stephens	47 40	47 40
.. 21.	J. C. Hull & Sons, articles for cleaning Court-rooms	48 00	48 00
.. 21.	E. Marrener, articles for cleaning Court-rooms	22 43	22 43
.. 21.	C. Lockwood & Co. articles for cleaning Court-rooms	71 71	71 71
.. 21.	James Shaw, do. for cleaning Court-rooms	13 94	13 94
.. 21.	J. C. Covel, medical services at First District Police Court	30 00	30 00
.. 21.	Isaac Meserole, board of witnesses	463 50	463 50
.. 28.	Danforth, Perkins & Co., engraving warrants for the county Bureau	235 12	235 12
.. 28.	Clothing for destitute witnesses	50 00	50 00
April 4.	New-York Gas Company for gas for Surrogate's Office &c	200 76	200 76
.. 4.	Billina Buck, postage for Surrogate's Office, &c.	9 57	9 57
.. 4.	Keyser & Co., tin work for county offices	106 44	106 44
.. 4.	Salary of keeper of Harlem Bridge, fixed—per annum	700 00	700 00
.. 4.	Norman McLeod, supplies for County Jail	586 26	586 26
.. 4.	Norman McLeod, supplies for County Jail	491 60	491 60
.. 4.	William Jay Haskett, services, Excise Commissioner	350 00	350 00
.. 18.	John V. Gridley, carpenter work for County Clerk's Office	548 53	548 53
.. 18.	Moody & Miller, damage to schooner *Amanda*	300 00	100 00
.. 18.	Charles Brown, meals furnished jurors	78 25	78 25
.. 18.	Deaf and Dumb Institution, four pupils	80 00	80 00
.. 18.	Jos. A. Gardener, conveying prisoner from Albany	11 50	11 50
.. 18.	Childs & Smith, decorating office of Common Pleas	42 50	42 50
.. 18.	Co. B, 4th Reg't N. Y. S. M. for services in 1857	167 75	167 75
.. 18.	Isaac Meserole, board of witnesses, for March	551 50	551 50
.. 19.	Mary Cook, cleaning office of City Judges	50 00	50 00
.. 25.	E. Jones & Co., paper for the County	22 00	22 00
.. 25.	Carson & Hard, paper for the County	21 00	21 00
.. 25.	Joseph Hughes, desks, &c., for County Clerk's Office	237 00	237 00
.. 25.	Iggersoll, Jewett & Co., chairs for Supreme Court	48 00	48 00
.. 25.	John J. Bloomfield, stationery for Receiver of Taxes	89 00	89 00
.. 26.	Wm. Gee, posting bills, notice of taxes	79 20	79 20
.. 25.	John Crawford, kindling wood for Police Courts	177 12	177 12
.. 25.	David H. Ball, repairing books for Receiver of Taxes	258 50	253 50
.. 25.	Jesse Wood, copying judgment records	10 00	10 00
.. 25.	John Reilly, weighing coal for County	117 01	102 01
..	Chas. Brown, meals furnished jurors	47 00	47 00
.. 25.	Caleb Tompkins, posting maps for election	12 10	12 10
.. 25.	J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co., iron work for Marine and Supreme Courts &c.	292 39	292 39
.. 25.	Thomas Clerk, postage for Court of Common Pleas	14 56	14 56
.. 25.	L. Kazinski, interpreting at Court of Sessions	45 00	80 00
May 3.	Newspapers, advertising Annual Report	1,202 43	1,089 09
.. 3.	Newspapers, advertising for Excise Commissioners	46 13	46 13
.. 3.	Newspapers, advertising veto message	62 00	62 00
.. 3.	Newspapers, advertising panels of jurors	169 85	169 85
.. 3.	Newspapers, advertising statement to Commissioners	24 87	24 87
.. 3.	Newspapers, advertising notice to tax-payers	158 84	158 84
.. 3.	Newspapers, advertising notices of special election	581 57	372 35
.. 3.	Newspapers, advertising sundry notices	105 76	102 46
.. 3.	M. Armstrong & Sons, stationery for the county	13 00	13 00
.. 3.	E. H. Arnold, stationery for the county	47 50	47 50
.. 3.	Cary, Howard & Sanger, stationery for the county	225 55	225 55
.. 3.	Coroners' bill, for quarter ending March 31, 1859	$3,260 37	$3,260 37
May 3.	Edmond Jones & Co., stationery for the county	74 44	74 44
.. 3.	James Galway, painting County Clerk's Office	269 38	269 38
.. 3.	N. McLeod, supplies for County Jail	359 71	359 71
.. 3.	Joseph Clinton, arresting a prisoner at Albany	27 50	27 50
.. 10.	Baker & Godwin, printing for Police Courts	228 75	228 75
.. 10.	John Kelly, services as Sheriff	3,724 40	3,724 40
.. 10.	F. Monda, repairing locks of Marine Court	4 50	4 50
.. 10.	New-York *Times* Building, heating apparatus for Surrogate's Office	70 00	70 00
.. 10.	Joseph Hughes, desks for County Bureau	31 00	36 00
.. 10.	A. Allendorph, furniture for County Clerk's Office	126 78	126 78
.. 10.	Clerk of the Board, contingent expenses	36 76	36 76
.. 17.	David B. Ball, repairing books, &c., for Commissioners of Taxes	45 00	45 00
.. 17.	W. D. Roe & Co., making dockets for County Clerk	344 00	344 00
.. 17.	Morgan Jones plumbing for Civil Courts	16 82	15 82
.. 17.	A. Sheehan, painting Superior Court Rooms	39 40	39 40
.. 17.	Isaac Messerole, board of witnesses	480 50	480 50
.. 17.	W. McLeod, supplies for County Jail	368 56	368 56
.. 17.	A. Allendorph, furniture for Superior Court	21 00	21 00
.. 17.	A. Allendorph, furniture for Court of Common Pleas	162 12	162 12
.. 17.	Pupils for Deaf and Dumb Institution	1,200 00	1,200 00
.. 17.	Coroners, for making post-mortem examinations, up to April 1, 1859	545 00	545 00
.. 17.	Knickerbocker Ice Company, for ice for county, up to December 1, 1859	497 37	497 37
.. 17.	F. Sutton, cleaning in New Court-house	6 00	6 00
.. 17.	L. Sullivan, cleaning in Grand Jury Room	26 00	26 00
.. 17.	A. T. Stewart & Co., muslin for office of Commissioners of Taxes	10 40	10 40
.. 24.	Jno. T. Barnard, kindling wood for Courts	90 75	90 75
.. 24.	Morgan Jones, plumbing work for the Court of Special Sessions	94 16	94 16
.. 24.	A. R. Lawrence, Jr., compiling tax laws	1,000 00	1,000 00
.. 24.	John McGowan, serving subpœnas	287 63	287 63
.. 24.	John Healy, serving subpœnas	254 62	254 62
.. 24.	John Lord, serving subpœnas	348 62	348 62
.. 24.	John Kelly, Sheriff, repairs to office	467 23	467 23
.. 31.	Assistant Clerk to Board	600 00	335 00
.. 31.	Baker & Godwin, printing blanks for Courts	174 00	174 00
.. 31.	T. G. Sellew, desks for Surrogate's office	109 25	109 25
.. 31.	Keyser & Co., tin-work for Hall of Records	86 75	86 75
.. 31.	Newspapers, advertising notice to tax payers	1,627 93	1,627 93
.. 31.	Charles K. Taylor, copying judgment records	2 50	2 50
.. 31.	Baker & Godwin, printing for office of County Clerk	17 00	17 00
.. 31.	Jona. W. Allen, paper for Tax Commissioner's Office	12 00	12 00
.. 31.	Chas. Brown, meals for Jurors	457 40	457 40
June 7.	Wm. H. Arthur & Co., stationery for the county	5,833 30	5,833 30
.. 7.	Baker & Godwin, printing for Court of Special Sessions	26 20	23 20
.. 7.	H. Heron, cleaning room of Supervisors	26 00	26 00
.. 7.	A Yost, repairing lock for Court of Common Pleas	2 00	2 00
.. 7.	Metropolitan Express Company, serving tax notices	176 76	176 76
.. 7.	Seal for the Board of Supervisors	250 00	
.. 7.	Geo. Hayward, maps for the Special Election	20 00	20 00
.. 7.	F. Sutton, cleaning water-closets new Court-house	6 00	6 00
.. 8.	G. Vivie & Son, for medicines for House of Detention	41 89	41 89
.. 7.	James Ellis, for file-boards for County Clerk	200 00	200 00
.. 7.	John A. Gray, books for Supervisors	39 06	39 06
.. 7.	G. S. Humphrey & Co., carpet for County Clerk's office	93 10	93 10
.. 7.	Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., chairs for County Clerk's office	20 00	20 00
.. 7.	A. Allendorph, for desks for Coroners' office	65 00	65 00
.. 7.	Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., for chairs for Register's Office	48 00	48 00
.. 7.	G. S Humphrey & Co., carpet for Coroners' office	226 45	226 45
.. 7.	Jno. S. Voorhies, books for Surrogate's office	349 00	349 00
.. 7.	P. Monaghan, binding books for County Clerk's office	145 36	145 36
.. 7.	George H. Clark, printing Registry law	60 00	60 00
.. 7.	Company B, Seventh Regiment, services in aid of the police	45 00	45 00
.. 7.	Sheriff, books for Court of Common Pleas	60 00	60 00
.. 7.	Louis Kazinski, interpreting on trials of John and James Glass, &c	66 00	44 00
.. 14.	A. R. Lawrence, Jr., counsel fee	250 00	250 00
.. 14.	Jas. Taylor, refreshments for Canvassers of 1856	825 23	825 23
.. 14.	Isaac Meserole, Board of Witnesses	429 00	429 00
.. 14.	John J. Bloomfield, stationery for Surrogate	91 75	91 75
.. 14.	Contingencies, Police Department	5,000 00	5,000 00
.. 14.	Isaac L. Lent, expenses arresting F. Sanchez	273 50	273 50
.. 14.	Paul Cazeno, interpreting before Grand Jury	15 00	12 50
.. 14.	Norman McLeod, supplies to County Jail	547 83	547 83
.. 14.	John Clancy, services as County Clerk	459 66	459 66
.. 14.	Estate of H. Sperry, clocks for Register and County Clerk	60 00	60 00
.. 21.	Estate of H. Sperry, clocks for Superior Court	40 00	40 00
.. 21.	Wm. Dunham, attendance on Court of Oyer and Terminer	126 00	126 00
.. 21.	Jeremiah Duane, attendance on Court of Oyer and Terminer	139 50	139 50
.. 21.	Wm. Yates, attendance on Court of Oyer and Terminer	126 00	126 00
.. 21.	Moses E. Comes, attendance on Court of Oyer and Terminer	105 00	105 00
.. 21.	James Cowan, attendance on Court of Oyer and Terminer	13 50	13 50
.. 21.	Anderson Smith, attendance on Court of Oyer and Terminer	22 50	22 50
.. 21.	Enoch Folsom, attendance on Court of Oyer and Terminer	13 50	13 50
.. 21.	Philip Haas, attendance on Court of Oyer and Terminer	13 50	13 50
.. 21.	Ely M. Hall, attendance on Court of Oyer and Terminer	22 50	22 50
.. 21.	Wm. McCabe, attendance on Court of Oyer and Terminer	10 50	10 50
.. 21.	John Martin, attendance on Court of Oyer and Terminer	10 50	10 50
.. 21.	Hugh O'Donnell, attendance on Court of Oyer and Terminer	3 00	3 00
.. 21.	John Stegner, attendance on Court of Oyer and Terminer	10 50	10 50
.. 21.	Patrick Riley, attendance on Court of Oyer and Terminer	3 00	3 00
.. 21.	Wm. Darling, attendance on Court of Oyer and Terminer	3 00	3 00
.. 21.	Henry McCloskey, attendance on Court of Oyer and Terminer	9 00	9 00
.. 21.	Jas. Reed, carpenter's work for Coroners' Office	123 33	123 33
.. 21.	R. H. Johnson, water-cooler for Special Sessions	3 75	3 75
.. 21.	Kelly & Vandervoort, storing stoves for offices	11 00	11 00
.. 21.	J. F. Trow, Directories for the County	62 50	62 50
.. 21.	Banks & Brothers, Laws of 1859, do	50 00	50 00
.. 28.	Charles Locke, for repairs to seal of Court of Common Pleas	12 50	12 50
.. 28.	James Spencer, painting for Coroner's Office	57 87	57 87
.. 28.	Charles Brown, meals for jurors	182 00	182 00
.. 28.	Moses H. Ranney, medical services, by direction of District Attorney	50 00	50 00
.. 28.	Benjamin Ogden, medical services, by direction of District Attorney	50 00	50 00
.. 28.	Ed. Murray, services at Court of Oyer and Terminer	60 00	60 00
.. 28.	New-York Gas Co., for gas furnished new Court-house	284 87	284 87
.. 28.	Gilbert, Hubbard & Co., clock for Clerk's Office	25 00	25 00
.. 28.	James Tyler, putting up awnings for Clerk's Office	4 00	4 00
.. 28.	John McGowan, serving subpœnas	462 01	462 01
.. 28.	John Healy, do	920 23	920 23
.. 28.	John Lord, do	903 12	903 12
.. 28.	Wm. D. Roe & Co., stationery for the County	100 50	100 50
.. 28.	John J. Bloomfield, stationery for the County	354 00	354 00
July 12.	John McKeon, for opinion as to New City Hall Commissioners	100 00	100 00
.. 12.	M. Clancy, cleaning Recorder's Office	30 00	30 00
.. 12.	Carson & Hard, stationery for County	66 20	66 20
.. 12.	H. Barclay, arresting prisoner at Poughkeepsie	9 40	9 40
.. 12.	Baker & Godwin, printing for Superior Court	14 50	14 50
.. 12.	Kelly & Vandervoort, removing stoves	47 25	47 25
.. 13.	John A. Gray, printing for Surrogate's Office	49 75	49 75
.. 12.	John Carland, gas for office of City Judge	50 00	50 00
.. 14.	James T. Brady, for opinion on constitutionality of appointment of Tax Commissioners	250 00	250 00
.. 14.	A. O. Hall, services as Counsel	250 00	250 00
.. 14.	John Kelly, for official services as Sheriff	8,059 24	8,058 21
.. 14.	P. Monaghan, for repairs to books of Register	$384 10	$384 10
July 14.	Jackson & Throckmorton, railing for Coroner's Office	88 50	88 50
.. 14.	Coroners Gamble, O'Keefe, Schirmer & Jackman, for official services	3,699 50	3,699 50
.. 14.	Charles Locke, repairs to seal of County Clerk	32 50	32 50
.. 14.	N. McLeod, supplies to County Jail	475 03	475 03
.. 14.	T. Rykert, carpenter's work for Superior Court	108 64	108 64
.. 14.	S. Buck, postage for Surrogate	8 45	8 45
.. 14.	J. Meserole, board of detained witnesses	479 50	479 50
.. 14.	John Beach, making post mortem examinations	50 00	50 00
.. 14.	R. Nolan, making post mortem examinations	25 00	25 00
.. 14.	Thomas T. Ellis, making post mortem examinations	25 00	5 00
.. 14.	George A. Quimby, making post mortem examinations	25 00	25 00
.. 14.	Charles A. Gallagher, making post mortem examinations	60 00	60 00
.. 14.	George F. Shrady, making post mortem examinations	10 00	30 00
.. 14.	J. M. Merchant, making post mortem examinations	10 00	10 00
.. 14.	T. S. Fox, making post mortem examinations	5 00	5 00
.. 14.	Chas. F. Brisbane, making post mortem examinations	5 00	5 00
.. 14.	J. R. Page, making post mortem examinations	15 00	15 00
.. 14.	John Ferguson, making post mortem examinations	60 00	60 00
.. 14.	Wooster Beach, making post portem examinations	60 00	60 00
.. 14.	Geo. B. Bouton, making post mortem examinations	65 00	65 00
.. 14.	J. R. Chilton, examining spots of blood on premises of Robert Willis	100 00	100 00
.. 14.	Henry Vandervoort, additional salary as Clerk of Court of Sessions	1,500 00	1,500 00
.. 14.	John Sparks, Deputy Clerk, Court of Sessions	500 00	500 00
.. 21.	N. Lane & Co., stationery for Tax Commissioners	300 00	194 00
.. 21.	R. I. Veryance, carpenter's work for Marine Court	45 38	45 38
.. 21.	W. D. Roe & Co., stationery for the County	92 18	92 18
.. 21.	D. H. Ball, repairing books for Receiver of Taxes, &c.	221 53	221 53
.. 21.	P. Monaghan, repairing books for County Clerk	167 18	167 18
.. 26.	C. Lockwood & Son, brooms, &c., for Grand Jury room	1 94	1 94
.. 26.	John McGowan, serving subpœnas for Special Sessions	199 87	199 87
Aug. 3.	Chas. C. Commerford, use of chair for juror	10 00	10 00
.. 3.	S. C. Herring & Co., safe for Clerk's Office, supervis s	315 00	315 00
.. 3.	S. C. Herring & Co., safe for County Clerk's Office	650 00	650 00
.. 3.	John Lord, serving subpœnas for Gen. Sessions	374 75	374 75
.. 3.	John Healey, serving subpœnas for Gen. Sessions	386 24	386 24
.. 3.	C. P. Russell, making post mortem examinations	10 00	10 00
.. 3.	W. J. Jones, making post mortem examinations	20 00	20 00
.. 3.	Timothy Babb, making post mortem examinations	5 00	5 00
.. 3.	David Little, making post mortem examinations	5 00	5 00
.. 3.	E. C. Kenney, making post mortem examinations	5 00	5 00
.. 3.	C. Weltje making post mortem examinations	10 00	10 00
.. 3.	Stuart White, making post mortem examinations	5 00	5 00
.. 3.	Eugene Pengnet, making post mortem examinations	5 00	5 00
.. 9.	Geo. C. Brush, removing contents of sink, by order of Coroner Schirmer	25 00	22 00
.. 9.	E. & W. H. Dobbs, carpenter's work for County Clerk's office	14 92	14 92
.. 9.	Isaac Meserole, board of detained witnesses	515 00	515 00
.. 16.	C. W. Baker, printing minutes of Board	993 54	993 54
.. 16.	N. McLeod, supplies for County Jail	410 20	410 20
.. 16.	Wm. Dunham, conveying a lunatic to Utica	88 65	88 65
.. 16.	W. D. Roe & Co., stationery for county	46 50	46 50
.. 16.	P. Monaghan, do	104 25	104 25
.. 16.	Wm. Mitchell, services as Justice of Supreme Court	8,250 00	8,250 00
.. 16.	J. L. Rooseveit, services as Justice of Supreme Court	11,250 00	11,250 00
.. 16.	Estate of H. C. Edwards, services as Justice of Supreme Court	4,125 00	4,125 00
.. 23.	Jas. M. Shaw, glasses, &c., for Court of Com'on Pleas	4 25	4 25
.. 23.	R. O. Doremus, for chemical analyses made by order of District-Attorney	4,415 00	4,415 00
.. 30.	Geo. F. Nesbitt & Co., stationery for the County Bureau	375 43	375 43
Sept. 6.	T. Golden, expenses in pursuit of H. Curtis	9 25	9 25
.. 6.	E. & W. H. Dobbs, carpenter's work for Grand Jury room	14 58	14 58
.. 6.	John McGowan, serving subpœnas	352 62	352 62
.. 6.	John V. Gridley, work for Special Sessions	78 99	78 99
.. 12.	Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co., stationery for the county	33 19	33 19
.. 12.	Samuel C. Bishop, stationery for the county	22 10	22 10
.. 12.	James M. Shaw, articles for Supreme Court	5 00	5 00
.. 12.	C. Lockwood & Co., articles for Supreme Court	1 25	1 25
.. 12.	Peter Monaghan, repairing books of Register's Office	460 27	460 27
.. 19.	Clerk, for contingent expenses of Office	17 66	17 66
.. 19.	John J. Bloomfield, stationery for the County	36 08	36 08
.. 19.	Isaac Meserole, board of witnesses, for August	525 00	525 00
.. 19.	N. McLeod, supplies to County Jail, for August	416 13	316 13
Oct. 4.	John V. Gridley, repairs County Clerk's Office	54 00	54 00
.. 4.	William D. Roe & Co. books for County Clerk's Office	300 00	300 00
.. 4.	H. H. Robertson, repairs to Harlem Bridge	488 74	488 74
.. 4.	James Crawford, repairs to Harlem Bridge	24 11	24 11
.. 4.	John S. Poole, do	148 50	148 50
.. 4.	George O. Liddle, do	191 38	191 38
.. 4.	Nelson D. Thayer, extending tax, 1st Ward	37 50	37 50
.. 4.	Reeves E. Selmes, extending tax, IIId and VIth Wards	38 58	38 58
.. 4.	Moses S. Mussey, extending tax, IVth Ward	22 15	22 15
.. 4.	E. W. Taylor, extending tax, XIIIth Ward	24 94	24 94
.. 4.	Joseph B. Pollock, extending tax, XIVth Ward	23 10	23 10
.. 4.	J. S. Hunt, extending tax, XVth Ward	44 83	44 83
.. 4.	Elbirt A. Woodward, extending tax, XVIIth Ward	55 80	55 80
.. 4.	Charles F. Randolph, extending tax, XXth Ward	94 68	94 68
.. 4.	Wm. W. Burnham extending tax, XXIst Ward	73 30	73 30
.. 4.	A. S. Dusenbury, extending personal tax	110 91	110 91
.. 4.	W. D. Roe & Co., stationery for the County	331 29	331 29
.. 4.	Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co., stationery for the County	39 92	39 92
.. 4.	Samuel Raynor, stationery for County	63 41	63 41
.. 4.	Samuel C. Bishop, stationery for County	32 85	32 85
.. 4.	J. F. Trow, stationery for County	40 50	40 50
.. 4.	Wm. N. Seymour & Co., stationery for County	21 00	21 00
.. 4.	E. Faber, stationery for County	19 14	19 14
.. 4.	Geo. H. Clark, printing for the County	23 50	23 50
.. 4.	Jno. A. Gray, printing for the County	72 00	72 00
.. 4.	Geo. H. Clark, printing for the County	61 00	61 00
.. 4.	T. Golden, expenses for search of witnesses	6 75	6 75
.. 4.	New-York Lunatic Asylum, clothing of pupils	381 10	31 10
.. 4.	Louisa Sullivan, cleaning Grand Jury room	5 00	5 00
.. 4.	James Galway, painting Grand Jury room	107 50	107 50
.. 4.	George H. Clark, printing Tax Laws	250 00	250 00
.. 4.	Wm. Jones, plumbing for Supreme Court	74 64	74 64
.. 4.	A. T. Stewart, carpeting for Supreme Court	87 98	87 98
.. 4.	Jno. Wilson, shaking carpet Supreme Court	6 00	6 00
.. 11.	Moses Cohen, stationery for the County	28 00	28 00
.. 11.	Carpenter & Vandervoort, work for Common Pleas	43 53	43 53
.. 11.	E. Marrener, stove for Supreme Court	50 00	50 00
.. 11.	T. B. Brown, repairs to County Jail	260 00	260 00
.. 11.	Heine & Fitz, do	400 00	400 00
.. 11.	Wm. Coulter, do	144 96	144 96
.. 11.	N. McLeod, supplies for County Jail	397 11	397 11
.. 11.	Janes, Beebe & Co., range for County Jail	72 00	72 00
.. 11.	Coroners, for official services up to Oct. 1, 1859	4,774 68	4,774 68
.. 11.	Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., chairs for Supreme Court	96 00	96 00
.. 11.	Joseph A. Gardner, expenses in pursuit of prisoner	18 40	18 40
.. 11.	Robert King, expenses in pursuit of prisoners	6 00	6 00
.. 11.	Thos. Slowey, expenses in pursuit of prisoners	3 00	3 00
.. 11.	T. G. Sellew, desk for Marine Court	55 00	55 00
.. 11.	Isaac Meserole, board of witnesses	523 00	523 00
.. 11.	Jas. T. Twaddle, expenses in pursuit of prisoner	20 00	20 00
.. 11.	John Ives, medical services by order of Judge Connolly	15 00	15 00
.. 11.	John McGowan, serving subpœnas for Special Sessions	112 12	112 12
.. 11.	George J. Ruch, serving subpœnas for Special Sessions	112 00	112 00
.. 11.	Jas. Galway, painting for office of District Attorney	117 35	117 35
.. 11.	E. & W. H. Dobbs, carpentering for office of District Attorney	647 90	647 90
.. 11.	John Gaimber, mason work for office of District Attorney	458 28	458 28
.. 11.	Wm. Jones, plumbing for office of District Attorney	340 51	340 51
.. 18.	Wm. H. Arthur & Co., stationery for County	$298 50	$298 50
Oct. 18.	Rook, Anthony & Co., stationery for County	15 75	15 75
.. 18.	Banks & Brothers, stationery for County	60 25	60 25
.. 18.	Wm. D Roe & Co., stationery for County	67 05	65 05
.. 18.	P. Monaghan, binding books for Registrar	328 15	328 95
.. 18.	E. A. Woodward, serving notices to Inspectors of Registry	30 45	30 45
.. 18.	George H Clark, printing Tax Laws	134 30	134 30
.. 18.	Wm. H. Hyatt, extending tax in IIId Ward Book	20 55	20 55
.. 18.	F. P. Conway, extending tax in VIth Ward Book	33 77	20 77
.. 18.	C. D. Birdseye, extending tax in VIIth and Xth Ward Book	70 00	70 00
.. 18.	Jas. Anderson, extending tax in IXth Ward	23 65	23 65
.. 18.	Jas. I. J. Kierstead, for extending tax in VIIIth and XIIth Ward Book	119 43	119 43
.. 18.	John G. Leefe, extending tax in XIth Ward Book, and 1st vol. XIXth Ward Book	148 67	148 67
.. 18.	Francis Webb, extending tax in XVIth Ward Book	65 62	65 62
.. 18.	Chas. H. Quail, extending tax in XVIIIth Ward Book	76 11	76 11
.. 18.	Wm. Queal, extending tax in 1st vol, XXIId Ward Book	23 75	23 75
.. 18.	Wm. Dimond,

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER and BANKER, No. 23 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,
No. 50 Wall-st., have for sale as follows:
25 shares Humboldt Insurance Co.
20 shares Importers' and Traders' Ins. Co.
25 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.
20 shares American Express Co.
Scrip of the above Express Companies bought and sold.

COLLECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA.
A young lawyer, who proposes to leave for California on the 20th inst., and to make a tour through the State before commencing the practice of his profession there, would take charge of any collections or commissions that may be intrusted to him. the most satisfactory references given. Address LEX, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, Dec. 9, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO.; and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per dollar.

Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the 20th of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be permitted, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of each payment.

By order of the Board,
J. N. PERKINS,
Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, New-York, Jan. 12, 1860.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of FIVE DOLLARS and upward, and not exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst. This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 6 to 7 o'clock. No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-STREET—Jan. 11, 1860.—Under provision of the by-laws, the Board of Trustees have this day declared an interest for the last six months, at the rate of Five Per Cent., on all sums amounting to less than $500, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upwards, payable on and after the 1st MONDAY of the present month.

Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the usual half-yearly interest allowed to depositors at this period; such extra dividend to be calculated on the same principle, and made payable to depositors, or passed to their credit at the same time with the said half yearly interest.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as prine pal.

JAMES DEPEYSTER OGDEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th inst., the undersigned were requested, in view of the large European subscriptions to the plan of re-organization known to be ready for transmission, or on their way to New-York, to receive further assents until the 1st of February. The undersigned are prepared to receive assents until that time. The adhesions to the plan are so large as to warrant the belief that the Company will be re-organized upon this basis. Assents can be sent, as heretofore, to HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.

DUDLEY S GREGORY,
Dated Jan. 12, 1860. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WATER LOAN BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale the balance of the loan issued by the City of Louisville to fully complete the Water Works for supplying said city. The Bonds mature May 1, 1869, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

The Bonds are secured (beside the faith of the city) by the pledge of the stock in and revenues of the Water Company, and a special irrepealable tax on the entire real and personal property of the city.

Full particulars of the finances of the city, and other information concerning the Bonds, may be had on application to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.,
Dec. 28, 1859.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and Five (5) per cent. on sums over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 16th day of January next.

All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 16. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of $500 and under at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 16th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1860.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500, and FIVE (5) PER CENT. on sums to $1,000, and FOUR (4) PER CENT. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS—DIVIDEND.—After placing Two per cent of the net profits to the credit of "Contingent Fund," the Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five per cent. on the stock full paid prior to the 1st July last, and a prorata Dividend on the stock paid subsequent to that date. Stockholders in New-York will receive a check for dividends at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after Jan. 9.

J. H. BRITTON, Cashier.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, in New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

78,000 MORGAN COUNTY BONDS OF Illinois for sale, $500 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in New-York. This is an old settled and rich agricultural county, population 22,000, taxable property seven millions. Debt, originally $200,000, but $21,500 has been anticipated out of her surplus revenue, and this will be done to some extent yearly, if is expected, till the whole amount is retired. Apply to

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NO 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 6 to 7 P. M. Six per cents. interest paid. Deposits made on or before January 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. Sums from 10 cents to $5,000 received.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GEO. SMILY, } Vice Presidents.
JOHN MCLEAN, }
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspector of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 238 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 17th instant. Polls open at 12 and close at 2 o'clock. JOHN WRAY, Sec'y.

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, due Jan. 20, 1860, will be paid on presentation at Bank of America.

S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1860.

COLLECTIONS—1860.—JOHN B. MURRAY'S Banking and Collection Office is removed to Iron Buildings, No. 264 Canal-st., east, near Broadway, for the convenience of merchants up town.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 19 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1860.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:

JOHN RANKIN,	HENRY J. BAKER,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES.	WILLIAM ALLEN,
GEORGE H. ELLERA,	JOHN ARMSTRONG,
WILLIAM MULLIGAN,	EDWARD BRIDGE.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,	D. R. STANFORD,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,	ANDREW COMSTOCK,
B. F. BREEDEN,	GEORGE F. NESBITT,
JOSHUA H. BATES,	HENRY B. WARDELL,
A. B. STRANGE.	THOMAS PORTEOUS,
C. B. CALDWELL.	DONALD MURRAY,
S. NELSON DAVIS,	J. K. PLACE.
GEORGE W. PARSONS,	CHARLES J. BAKER,
F. H. TROWBRIDGE.	E. C. ESTES,
NATHAN LANE,	LOOMIS BALLARD,
SOLOMON FREEMAN	CHARLES F. PARK,
EBEN'R BEADLESTON,	RONALD MACDONALD,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	JOHN EDMISTON,
WILLARDM. NEWELL,	J. S. BAILEY.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN RANKIN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

WILLIAM MULLIGAN, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style.

VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 696 Broadway, corner of 13th-st

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.
Capital.....$150,000
Surplus over.....47,000
This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $50, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 6 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVE. COL. AND CIN. R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1859.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company from the net earnings of the current six months, ending 31st inst., payable on and after 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 42 Wall-st. Transfer books will close on 21st January till 1st February. By order of the Board,

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1860.
Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of two and a half (2½) per cent. out of the earnings of the three months ending Dec. 31 last, (the close of the fiscal year as changed) payable at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st on and after the 16th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until the 17th inst.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 176 Chatham square, corner of Mott-st.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of

SEVEN PER CENT.,

payable to the Stockholders on the 21 day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. till Feb. 2. By order.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 10, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have This Day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Jan. 14.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
COR. FULTON AND GREENWICH STS.,
NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 1860
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 10.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 40 Wall-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after FRIDAY, the 13th inst. Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1860.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT HAS this day been declared, payable on and after THURSDAY, Jan 12, 1860. The transfer books will remain closed till after the 12th inst.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 5, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand. By order of the Board,

J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.)—A semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.
FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per cent., payable on demand. By order

WASHINGTON RITTER, Assistant Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16 next. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to that date.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5 1860.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT per cent. has this day been declared payable on demand at the office, No. 7 Wall-st.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY.—NO. 18 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK Jan. 11, 1860.—A semi annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 16th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 Wall-st.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of seven per cent., on the capital stock of this Company, has been declared this day, payable on demand.

J. R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1860.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Late
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 358 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of HOT WATER and HOT-AIR FURNACES, and BEEBE'S CELEBRATED COOKING RANGES, having completed their extensive new Foundry at Morrisania, are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for EVERY DESCRIPTION of CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK, and invite opportunities for estimating upon plans and specifications for

IRON FRONTS, ROOFS,
COLUMNS, GIRDERS,
STAIRS, LINTELS, &c., &c.,

believing that their experience in this line, together with their increased facilities for executing orders to any extent, affords advantages that cannot be excelled.

Additions are constantly being made to their already extensive variety of

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
for Parks, Lawns and Gardens,
including
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, CHAIRS,
SUMMER-HOUSES, ARBORS,
LIONS, EAGLES, DOGS, DEER,
FOXES, WILD BOARS, &c., &c.

STABLE FURNITURE, STALL PARTITIONS, HAY RACKS AND MANGERS,
cleanly and indestructible.

IRON BEDSTEADS,
of superior quality, for PRIVATE HOUSES, SEMINARIES, HOSPITALS and PRISONS.

CHILDREN'S CRIBS,
in imitation of Bamboo, very light, neat and strong.

J., F., K. & CO. give particular attention to the fitting up of CONSERVATORIES, GREEN-HOUSES, and GRAPERIES, and to warming them with hot water.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 358 Broadway, New-York.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

THIRTEEN BUILDINGS BURNED, AND LILLIE'S SAFE AGAIN AS GOOD AS NEW.
TAUNTON, Jan. 6, 1860.
The 6th Septe mber last we purchased of Mr. C. F. Haskill one of LILLIE'S FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON SAFES. On the 27th November our store, which was of wood, 150 feet deep, with most of its contents, was consumed by fire; twelve other adjoining buildings being burned at the same time. The safe was exposed to as great a heat as it could have been in any location in the burning building, and when cooled off and opened neither the BOOKCASE NOR THE BOOKS WERE CHARRED IN THE LEAST.

We have sent the safe, as you requested, to your agent in New-York for exhibition, and will select one for our use from stock in Boston, when our new store is done.

I would invite an inspection of these Safes at the Warehouse of HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD SCALES.

FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 203 Broadway, (1st block below astor House.)

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Nt, Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRY GOODS STORE FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER, CO., N. Y.—RARE INDUCEMENT.—This store is one of the best dry goods stands in this country. It was opened with a large stock of choice miscellaneous dry goods, one year ago. Stock much reduced now. Continued sickness prevents the owner from replenishing and continuing the business. Goods fresh and we l selected, and will be sold at a great bargain to one who rents the store. Rent very moderate.

WANTED.—$100 PER MONTH CAN BE MADE selling Stencil Plates. Tools for cutting these plates furnished for $10. Stencil materials furnished. Inexperienced persons can cut the plates. For particulars, address, (inclosing stamp,)

JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

RARE CHANCE.—$400 WILL BUY THE TOOLS and fixtures of a light manufacturing business, with good trade. To a machinist the above is a good chance to make money. Terms easy. Address B. N. Y., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—IN THE LOWER PART OF THE CITY, a first-class grocery stock and fixtures, and good will. A profitable business already established. Inquire of G. A. BERWIN, No 97 Barclay-st.

A PAPER ROUTE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE cheap. Apply to JAMES GILLEN, at the *Times* office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New York Central Railroad for the West.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—8 and 7:30 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M., Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A.M., Mail, and 3:45 P.M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. for Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, said Easton Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 A. M.; 12 M.; and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.

Leave Boston, from depôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.

Through without change of cars.

F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN FEE, NORTHWEST CORNER OF GREENWICH AND VESEY STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot of land with the buildings thereon situated, on the northwest corner of Greenwich and Vesey sts., comprising a front of 53 feet 11 inches on Greenwich-st., 41 feet 2 inches on Vesey-st., 49 feet on the westerly side and 22 feet 10 inches on the northerly side. The above lot is located on one of the best corners in the western section of the City, and offers a fine opportunity for profitable investment.

The terms of sale will be liberal—60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 1, 2 and 3 years at the purchaser's option, with the privilege of paying the same off by giving thirty days' notice, previous to the payment of interest. The usual trustee's deed will be given.

THE TITLE TO THE ABOVE-PROPERTY IS GOOD AND INDISPUTABLE.

For further particulars and maps, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., or to ALLAN MELVILLE, attorney, No. 37 Pine-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

100 shs. Everett Ins.	40 shs. Hoboken City B'k.
At 12¼ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, 52 William-st.:	
40 shs. Tradesmen's B'k.	10 shs. Merchants Ex. B'k.
20 shs. Oriental Bank.	10 shs. Howard Ins.
20 shs. Grocers Fire Ins.	25 shs. Hope Ins.
20 shs. Eagle Fire Ins.	40 shs. United States Ins.
40 shs. Mech. & Tradr's B'k	20 shs. Williams'g City Ins.
20 shs. Lafayette Ins.	72 shs. Excelsior Ins.
25 shs. Stuyvesant Ins.	18 shs. Mercantile Tr'st Ins.
10 shs. City Fire Ins.	40 shs. Mercantile Fire Ins.
50 shs. Firemen's F'd Ins.	50 shs. New World Ins.
10 shs. Kings County Ins.	10 shs. Ætna Ins.
40 shs. New Amster'm Ins.	50 shs. Everett Ins.
40 shs. Arctic Insurance.	65 shs. Beekman Ins.
50 shs. Imp. & Traders Ins.	50 shs. Peter Cooper Ins.
60 shs. N. Y. Consa. Stage.	35 shs. Commonwealth Ins.
5 shs. Columbia Mar. Ins.	30 shs. Columbia Ins.
30 shs. Equitable Ins.	25 shs. Wall-st. Ins (old st'k)
40 shs. Relief Ins.	10 shs. Resolute Ins.
5 shs. Humboldt Ins.	20 shs. Metropolitan Ins.
25 shs. Gt. West. Mar. Ins.	20 shs. Manhattan Ins.
10 shs. National Ins.	29,774 shs. Vt. Cop'r M'gCo.
75 shs. St. Nicholas Bank.	

$10,000 Hancock County (Ill.) 8 per cent. bonds.
$10,000 Treverton Coal and railroad 1st mtg. bonds.
$5,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. bonds.
$315 City of Milwaukie Coupons.

☞ Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Jan. 19. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st. or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICHOLY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, DOMINICK, CLARKE AND BAXTER STS., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM OSBORN, DECEASED.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 17, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

GREENWICH-ST.—The unexpired lease of four years from March, 1859 (with covenants of renewal of 21 years, or buildings to be paid for,) of premises Nos. 232, 232½, and 234 Greenwich-st., together with the three-story brick houses thereon. Lots 42 by 75 feet; ground rent $650.

DOMINICK AND CLARKE STS.—The unexpired Trinity Church lease of 19 years from May 1, 1859, of premises north west corner of Dominick and Clarke sts., known as No 2 Dominick-st., and Nos. 21, 23, and 23½ Clarke-st., together with the two-story brick-front houses thereon. Lot 50 by 75; ground rent $550.

BAXTER-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot, in fee, No. 150 Baxter-st. House 22 by 25; lot 25.3 front, 26.3 rear, 65 on northerly side, and 69 on southerly side.

For further particulars and maps, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

SOLOMON DINGEE, Auctioneer.
SOLID MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, HOLDER & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 17, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 60 East 22d st., between 4th and Lexington avs., the entire handsome household furniture of a family leaving the City, consisting in part of solid mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, in hair cloth, rosewood piano, marble-top bureaus, pier tables, sofas, rocking chairs, French bedsteads, Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets, feather beds, China ware, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Sale positive without reserve. The house will be open for the inspection of the furniture on Monday, and catalogues may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, Nos. 9 Nassau-st. or 1,078 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
17 FINE LOTS ON 2D-AV., 125TH AND 126TH STS., AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

ON 2D-AV.—Eight lots, w. s., between 125th and 126th sts.
ON 125TH-ST.—One lot on the n. s., adj'g the above.
ON 126TH-ST.—Four lots on the s. s., adj'g. in rear.
ON 2D-AV.—Four lots southwest corner 125th-st.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

This property (being opposite the 2d-av. railroad depôt, and near the Harlem River) cannot be excelled by any in Harlem for grade, location, &c., and is well adapted for a hotel or other public business place. Maps and particulars at No. 7 Pine-st.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 464 Canal-st., a large assortment of household furniture, parlor suites, dining and tea-tables, pier glass, curtains, tarestry, 3 ply and other carpets, oilcloths, French cottage and other bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, dining-room and kitchen furniture, china, glass and other ware.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.—TUESDAY, Jan. 17, at 10 o'cl'k, at No. 281 Pearl-st., a choice catalogue of all kinds. City and country dealers will find this sale worthy their notice.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

UNION COLOR WORKS.
PARIS GREEN,
PRUSSIAN BLUE,
CHROME GREEN,
of prime quality, for sale very low, by
TAYLOR & BERDAN,
No. 179 Pearl-st.

COAL OIL.—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO, No. 98 William-st.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS.
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.

REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On FRIDAY, Jan. 20, at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship

ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, *via* Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer

GOLDEN AGE,
J. T. WATKINS, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 86 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to

WM. H. WICKHAM.

N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co

THE LAWRENCE CALAMITY.

Additional List of Killed and Injured.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE SUFFERERS.

Progress of the Coroner's Inquest.

From our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Saturday, Jan. 14, 1860.

The city is shrouded in the melancholy of settled grief. The process of exhuming the remains from the ruins is ongoing slowly but systematically. All the bodies now recovered are frightfully burned—some of them having the head and limbs completely consumed, while the trunk has been preserved from the flames under the pressure of some heavy mass. Of the seven bodies taken out to-day, three have been recognised; those of MARY BARRETT, aged 26, CATHARINE SWEENEY, aged 22, and Mrs. BETSEY DUNN. Of the two bodies now at the City Hall, three will probably be recognized by scraps of clothing.

It is impossible as yet to present an accurate list of the fate of those who were in the doomed mill. No less than two canvasses have been made by the City officials, and the Pemberton Company have been receiving reports from the survivors for two days, without having completed a correct list. It will, of course, be impossible to anticipate these sources, they being as yet unable to account for the known number of operatives.

The cause of this delay is partly on account of the flight of many of the hands from town, as I have heard of several cases where the fugitives have applied for labor at distant points. There are doubtless many who reside at a distance, and have hurried home to relieve the apprehension of their friends. I have therefore every reason to believe that the estimate of two hundred as the number of dead and missing, which appears in one of the papers here to-day, is over-rated. It is my opinion that the Mayor's estimate of 115 will prove to be the most correct.

The scene at the ruins to-day is one of mournful interest. Crowds collect as near the spot as the vigilance of the Police will permit, watching the operations of the workmen, whose main object appears to be to extricate the machines first. Derricks have been rigged, and many of the looms have been hoisted out in a condition that does not preclude repair. All the iron-work and machinery is first collected, and deposited at a distance, and then the timbers and masonwork rubbish are removed. The spades of the workmen often turn up quantities of human bones, burned to a crisp—all that remains of the unfortunate victims. Great anxiety is manifested by those who are privileged to enter the police lines, to obtain some relics of the terrible accident. One man had a brass cylinder with the edge of some sharp steel instrument deeply imbedded; another had a piece of a human rib; another had a charred shoe with a human foot, burned off at the ankle; another, a strong piece of iron, snapped like a pipe-stem; others, pieces of cotton, parts of looms, &c., until finally it became a matter of pecuniary interest to prevent the carrying away of anything. I was myself peremptorily ordered by a policeman to drop a piece of cast iron about two inches thick, which had been broken in the ruins, and which I was examining with curiosity. Its value would be about one cent, at the most extravagant calculation.

Not the least interesting, though the most mournful scene at the ruins, was the presence of so many relatives and friends of the missing, eagerly scanning the hardy operations of the excavators, and following in the train that accompanies each new body to the City Hall—that terrible charnel house, which will be remembered in Lawrence for years to come. One heartrending spectacle of to-day was the presence of a bereaved brother searching in the ruins for the remains of his lost sister. The spot near which she worked had been pointed out to him, and wrapped in the intensity of his grief he incessantly continued his terrible search. What a striking instance of the devotion of fraternal affection! Surely such scenes as these need not a sensation pen to chill the blood, sicken the heart, and excite universal sympathy.

The pecuniary responses that have been made for the relief of the sufferers bid fair to be amply sufficient for their wants. Mayor SAUNDERS has received up to this noon the following sums:

New-England Society, per Abbott Lawrence	$3,000
New-England Society, per Mr. Edmonds	2,000
Suffolk Club, of Boston	2,000
Wm. Grey, Esq.	1,000
Lathrop, Ludington & Co., New-York, and employés	380
Ed. Harris, Esq., Woonsocket	100
I. O. O. F., Salem	25
Pell & Trowbridge, minstrels	25
Sprague & Tappan, Boston	20
W. S. Camp, Middletown	10
Whitmore, Belcher & Co., Chicopee	6
Joseph Jewett, New-York	2
Total cash received	$8,488

Add to this the following promised:

George E. Evans, Philadelphia	$1,000
Boston Corn Exchange	530
Corn Exchange, Philadelphia	300
Private subscriptions	280
Total	$10,488

Besides these, benefits at theatres, church collections, and private subscriptions are in progress in various parts of the country, which may reasonably be expected to swell the amount to $50,000. Mayor SAUNDERS says he thinks the duty of Lawrence cannot be fully discharged short of that sum, as it is the intention to make adequate provision for all who have been deprived of the means of support by this terrible infliction. None of the destitute will be permitted to enter the eleemosynary institutions, but will be taken care of specially. One lady, who could do no more, sent a bottle of liniment, while, as before stated, the services of physicians, nurses, free houses and workers in the ruins have been tendered in abundance.

The Committee for distributing the funds consists of EX-Mayor CHARLES N. STORROW, Gen. OLIVER, J. C. HOADLEY, WM. CHAPIN and Mayor D. SAUNDERS, Jr., who have ample means to relieve all cases of immediate suffering. The scenes at the office of the City Missionary, where most of the applications are made for relief, are enough to affect the stoutest hearts. There are childless parents and orphaned children, whose moans and cries of grief are almost insupportable.

The inquest is progressing rapidly, owing to the ability of the foreman of the jury, Mr. WM. H. WRIGHT, an experienced lawyer, who questions all the witnesses, the Coroner and other jurors interfering but little. The testimony of to-day went to show that Mr. PUTNAM had bought the land for the Pemberton Mill on behalf of JOHN C. LOWELL, and that the Essex Company had no pecuniary interest in erecting the building. The other testimony was from the various overseers on each floor, for the purpose of getting the best theory as to the manner in which the building fell. On Monday the architect of the building, Capt. BIGELOW, will probably testify. The responsibility which has been attributed to him adds much to the interest of his evidence. His friends express the greatest confidence in his ability as an engineer, he being a graduate of West Point, and the builder of many edifices in Lawrence and other places. They attribute the falling of the building to the defects in the iron pillars; the masons, to the width of the building and the weakness of the walls; others to the weight and movement of the machinery; and others to the weakness of the foundations. Which is the most probable theory I am not prepared to say. One thing is certain; the examinations before the jury appear to be conducted without fear or favor.

The jury is an eminently practical one. Mr. WRIGHT being a lawyer, is well fitted for the office of questioner. Mr. J. H. DANA is a tin and iron worker, one of the first settlers of Lawrence, a man of good standing in the community, and sound judgment. Mr. LEONARD STODDARD is Deputy Sheriff of the county, and a carpenter by trade. Mr. L. F. CRESSY is a house carpenter, who built the Court-house and other public edifices, and is considered a man of practical ability and sterling worth. Mr. S. P. SIMONS is a mason, and a man of property, who says but little, but pays great attention to the testimony. Mr. EDWARD PAGE is a manufacturer of leather belting, and wealthy. He has been all his life about mills. Dr. W. D. LAMB, the Coroner, is a physician, and was President of the last Common Council. His course during this inquest, in acquiescing a great deal in the suggestions of men more thoroughly acquainted with the subjects under consideration, has won for him universal approbation. He is a large, fine looking man, with a patriarchal beard and benevolent countenance. The TIMES reporter is much obliged to him for facilities in the discharge of his duties. In this connection I ought not to forget THOMAS F. BARR, Esq., formerly Prosecuting Attorney of this district, Mr. H. B. BARR, his brother, and Mr. J. M. REED, the overseer of the dye-house, who escaped, all of whom extended to me attentions and facilities which have left both myself and the TIMES in their debt.

The escape of Mr. J. M. REED, to which I have just alluded, was quite remarkable, and has not yet been alluded to in any of the statements. He was standing by the main wall of the part of the mill that fell about ten seconds before the accident, and had just passed into the dye-house, over which he had the superintendence. He had barely closed the door behind him when the noise of the falling mass, and the penetration of dust and light rubbish through the windows warned him of the catastrophe. The dye-house remained standing, and the hands and himself immediately proceeded to help to extricate the hundreds who had been buried alive, and succeeded in taking out a large number. So far as regards his experience during the first two hours after the accident he says he is perfectly oblivious. He remembers hearing of a girl being caught in the ruins by her fingers where it was impossible to release her except by chopping off the parts confined. This was done at the order of a physician, and she was borne safely from under the ruins. The general impression at first was that the boiler had burst. Some that an earthquake was taking place. The latter is said to be the best idea of the sensation. Mr. REED's father-in-law viewed the fall of the Pemberton from the Duck Mill, and his feelings, when he knew that his son was employed within a few feet of the falling mass, can be neither imagined nor described. They were such as a father only can experience, and sustained him, though somewhat advanced in years, and unused to such violent labor, in working for hours in the ruins.

No little feeling has been created here by the *Tribune* calling the place a "town." Lawrence has been a city since 1853. It has about 18,000 inhabitants, and $11,000,000 of taxable property. Its Jail, Court House and City Hall are fine buildings. It has two Banks,—the Bay State, with a capital of $500,000, started in 1847, and the Pemberton, with a capital of $100,000, started in 1854. The Essex Company, having a capital of $1,500,000, founded the city in 1845. They bought the land in the vicinity, built the canal to furnish the water power, and offered inducements to the manufacturing companies to build. The town is located on the north side of the Merrimack, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, and is beautifully laid out. Its growth, up to the panic of 1857, has been unparalelled, even among the mushroom cities of the great West. The crisis, however, impeded its growth greatly, and the city was just recovering from that terrible depression when it was again checked by the Pemberton calamity.

The following is a general idea of the extent of the Lawrence Mills:

The Pacific Mills make delaines and calicoes and print them, and are the largest of the kind in the United States. Their capital is about $2,250,000, and they employ about 2,000 hands. An excellent library and reading-room, well attended, are attached to the mills, and a Mutual Benefit Society for the relief of sick and disabled operatives.

The Atlantic Mills make domestic white cotton goods. Their capital is $1,800,000. They do a business of about $2,500,000 annually, and employ about 1,600 hands.

The old and well-known Bay State, or Washington Mills, are said to be the largest of the kind in the world. Their capital is over $1,600,000. They have also a cotton mill attached, which makes white print goods. They employ about 2,500 hands.

The Duck Mill has a capital of about $300,000, and manufactures cotton sail or duck cloth. It employs 200 hands.

Besides these there is a very large machine-shop, built by the Essex Company, one of the finest in the country. It is now standing empty, but, especially since the Pemberton has fallen, is doubtless soon to be converted into a cotton mill. It is owned by GEO. DANA, of Charlestown, who bought it for the very low price of $160,000 without the machinery.

The Essex Company was a land and water company, and, as stated, founded the town on speculation. They built the Pemberton Mill for the Company, agreeing to take their pay in the earnings of the mill. The principal man in the Essex Company was SAMUEL LAWRENCE, of the firm of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. The Pemberton Mill manufactured pantloonery and domestic goods generally, including vestings, and a greater variety of work than in any other mill in this or any other country. Its appointments were the most perfect that the ingenuity of mechanics could devise, and at the time of the fall was one of the best paying properties of the State. The dye-house and cotton store-house and repair-shop are yet standing, including the wheel-pit and gearing, which, with other property that may be repaired, make the value of the remains about $200,000. The original cost was over $1,000,000, including machinery. Whether the Company will rebuild or not, is not yet determined. The property remaining is too valuable to be used in any other place than where it stands.

From these facts it will be perceived how extensive must have been the misery inflicted by the fall of the Pemberton Mill, not only among the actual victims in the ruins, but to surrounding friends, and to operatives in other mills throughout New-England, in daily fear of a like catastrophe.

Many propositions have been made for the general expression of public lamentation in this sorrow-stricken community, but up to this noon no definite arrangements have been made. In all probability the public demonstration will occur on Tuesday next, in all the churches. The Mayor and Common Council are to fix the arrangements this afternoon. Alas! the sad necessity for such a mournful task.

L. I. L.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

THIRD DAY.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAWRENCE, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1860.

Coroner LAMB resumed the investigation at 9 o'clock this morning. The following testimony was taken:

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES S. STORROW.

Charles S. Storrow sworn—Am Agent of the Essex Company; in the year 1852 the Essex Company sold to these parties land and water power at a nominal rate—to Mr. Putnam, as agent of John A. Lowell; the contract was that the Essex Company should, if required, erect for the purchasers a mill building of such size and plan as should be required, and give the purchasers five years' credit for the building; it was not then supposed the building would be half as large as now; the difference to the Essex Company has only been the advance of a larger sum to build the building; I am satisfied the intention of the owner of the mill was to have as good and safe a mill as could be built; the Essex Company had no pecuniary interest in erecting a poor building whatever; where a partial contract for work was made Capt. Bigelow and I paid the bills; mainly the contracts to build were made in the Engineer's Office of the Essex Company; on two or three occasions Mr. LANE expressed his anxiety for a safe and secure building; he spoke particularly in reference to sheet piling on the outside works; I told him there was no need of the latter, but it was put in at his request; this was not at the main building, but at the water-course, which is not at the main mill; I gave no attention to the erection of the mill, as I considered it in safe hands; I never heard a single person, up to the day of the diaster, express any apprehensions as to the security of the mill, and I never had any myself; I am a civil engineer myself; was educated thirty years ago; I placed confidence in Capt. Bigelow, as I knew him to be a first-class engineer; I considered the soil good; but Mr. Coolidge knows more of that than I do; the building of a double wall was supposed better than putting the same number of bricks into one solid wall; the wall would dry quicker and more thoroughly, be more stable, and less liable to receive moisture through; presume the building was made so wide to accommodate Mr. Putnam's machinery; I knew it was for light-colored fabrics principally, which required more light; a bill was sent to me to pay for pillars; it was from John Wood, and approved by Mr. Putnam; its approval by Mr. Putnam was sufficient; it was for 52 base plates; for 260 columns, or 52 for each of the five stories originally intended; 52 of these columns were heavier than the others; never heard of the mill being considered unstable; have examined the ruins and see no reason as yet to believe in the slightest settling of the foundation; heard once, five years ago, that the chimney had swayed a little from the end of the building, and caused a crack; but that chimney and the adjoining wall, with the crack in it, are standing whole to-day, towering unhurt over the rest of the ruins; I heard, a couple of years ago or more, that a pillar had crushed a couple of inches till it got a bearing on the pintle.

The following is the bill for the columns:

"Mr. J. P. PUTNAM to Mr. JOHN C. WOODS.

1853.			
March 28	To 52 base plates	2,382, a 2½	$59 06
May 1	To 260 columns, as per contract	8.50	2,210 00
	To extra weight of 52 columns, 171 lbs. each	8,382, 2½c	2 42 30
			$2,491 36

(Some payments are here credited.)
Received, JOHN C. WOODS, by ALBERT FULLER."

Mr. Storrow continued—Do not know where Mr. Wood is; never knew; am always glad to have the owners make proper repairs; think the cause of the accident came from the interior, and not from the walls or foundations; if from the latter, there must have been large cracks; Mr. Coolidge frequently inspected the building; should not necessarily think that one pillar alone breaking would cause a fall, though thereby a strain might be brought on the others so great as to cause them to give way; one pillar was broken once in the machine-shop, but it caused no accident; the gearing was attached to the southerly walls, and if there had been settling of any part of the structure, it would have thrown the gearing out of line.

The original contract was shown here. It contracts to Mr. Lowell a piece of land 190 feet wide and 375 feet deep, from the line of the railroad track to the river, between the Bay State Mill and the land of Fearing, Thacher & Whiton. Also a lot of 190 feet on Canal-street, running back 163 feet to Methuen, for agents and boarding-houses. Mr. Lowell agrees within a year to have a building on the land 162 by 62, five stories, basement and attic. The Essex Company agree to erect the mill at their own expense, and receive payment from Mr. Lowell in cash or notes having not longer than five years to run, interest semi-annually.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES TATTISON.

James Tattison sworn: I was employed in the weaving room; had been there but a short time; my place was not designated; I was on the ground floor, at the South end, talking to Mr. Adams, near a column one-third from the centerly side; it was the last pillar but one toward the South end; there was no pillar between me and the East side; I was near that pillar talking to Mr. Adams; he was on my left side; I threw up my head a little to the North end of the mill; I said "What's that," and that was all; I jumped for the door, got my hand on the latch, and could get no further; the timbers came rushing, and when it ceased I was down flat; between the time my attention was called and when all was down it was perhaps a minute; what I perceived when I had first looked up was that something was coming in the centre between the lines of columns; there was no giving way from beneath; my idea was that something was falling through the ceiling, and my idea was to get away from under it; there were two girls leaving the looms directly under; they sat down, and were saved by the iron work, and I have since seen them; The single glance which I cast up gave me the impression, not that the whole floor was coming down, but that something was coming through the ceiling; I ran to the easterly side, to the door; it was ten feet from me; all this was quick as thought; Mr. Adams was covered in the ruins, about five feet from me; the instant I saw the break in the ceiling I sprang; the whole ceiling fell just as I got my hand on the latch; whether I raised the latch or not I could not tell; the room overhead was Mr. Winn's room; two lines of pillars run the length of the building in every story, and it was midway between these lines, and not far from the south end, that the breaking came through the ceiling; I was not stunned or hurt; I found myself prostrate on the face; I could reach the wall; the bricks in the wall must have fallen in, and not out; the rubbish was caught against the wall over me; I had just room to lay, and that was all; Mr. Adams was five feet from me, but the rubbish was piled in solid between us.

When the fall came I did not feel it sinking under my feet; if at any time there had been a sinking of the south wall an inch it would so have disarranged the gearing as soon to require attention; there were not more than a hundred gas lights lit at the fall; it is my impression that the door was jammed when I touched the latch, and so I could not open it.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL W. JACKSON.

Samuel W. Jackson, sworn—I was overseer of the third story and half the fourth story; at the time of the accident I was in the third story; I was near the west row of columns, and eighty or ninety feet from the south end; I was between the west columns and the west wall, near the columns; I was looking northward, at work on a frame; I heard a crash and turned; I saw the two further rows of spinning frames disappear through the floor; there were twelve in a row across the south end, and twelve in the next room; next the wall was an alley-way of ten feet, then frames of eighteen feet, then another alley, then eighteen feet of frame more, making a total of over fifty feet from the south end wall which had gone down; the wall at that instant seemed sound; the ceiling over the frames did not seem to be falling at that instant; I sprang away; simultaneously the floor under me went down, and the ceiling overhead crashed down and covered me in; the interval of time between the fall of the two rows of frames and the rest coming down was slight; it was perceptible, however, a few seconds; some of those who worked on those frames are alive; no men, but two women; one, Ann Dority, is not much injured; the frames would weigh, I think, a ton and a half each; there were 84 on the whole floor, with 10 mules weighing two or three tons each; as I lay down where I fell, the ceiling over me was within an inch or two; I had no difficulty in crawling forward a third of the length of the mill north, till I came to a place where I got out; the floor beneath, and the ceiling above, seemed continuous and whole; only one thing obstructed my passage, a loose board, which I removed; a girl in the next alley to me was got out alive; the greater number of dead bodies, I believe, have been taken from the third floor; the gearing, so far as I know, was in perfect order up to that time; if the wall had settled an inch the gearing would have been obstructed, and perhaps stopped.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS S. WINN.

Thomas S. Winn sworn: I was overseer of the carding department of the Pemberton Mills; it occupied the whole of the second floor and nearly half of the fourth; I have been employed here since March, 1854, with the exception of about eleven months; I was on the fourth floor at the time of the accident; our department occupied about half of the second story on the easterly side and the Southerly end; I was facing westward, talking with Mr. Stukely; he was acting there as a carpenter; the first I noticed was the settling of the floor, and heard a general crash; I was facing towards the westerly walls; the settling was behind me; I noticed no disarrangement of the machinery at the time of the settling; I don't think I stepped a step; in a moment all was dark; the walls were standing at that time; I did not see the walls fall at all; something from above struck me on the shoulder and knocked me down; I might have been twenty or twenty-five feet from the wall when the crash came; I did not see any light for the space of a minute; I found obstructions in the way in getting out; there was a board in the way, which I broke away, and got out; under me was the floor, unbroken, but inclined; above me was a stack of section beams; where I crawled out there was no space above or below me between the floors; the aperture which I crawled through was in the floor above me; I know nothing about the disappearance of the machinery; I had been moving four fly-flumes that day from the east side of the mill, toward the west; they were ranged from seventy to a hundred feet from the southerly end of the wall; they were moved a little to the south, and were placed on less floor space; we were not moving them at the time of the accident; I should think the machines weighed eighty-five hundred pounds a-piece; the machines were moved by lifting them upon their shoes by means of bars and a tackle; they were not moved by attaching the tackle to the pillars.

At this stage of the evidence, the inquest was adjourned to Monday, at 5 P. M.

LAWRENCE, Sunday, Jan. 15—P. M.

The body of L. F. BRANCH was found to-day; four other bodies previously recovered were identified as those of MARGARET COLLMAN, CATHERINE HARRIGAN, ELLEN A. HERN, and JANE THOMAS.

Services appropriate to the occasion were held in all the churches in the city this morning.

The work on the ruins is suspended to-night.

The Mayor of Lawrence has issued the following proclamation:

"In view of the great calamity which has fallen upon our city like a thunderbolt from a cloudless sky, crushing with a weight of misery which no earthly power can raise, shrouding it in a cloud of anguish which no human hand can dispel, binding it in chains of woe which despair cannot break, I recommend and earnestly beseech that on Tuesday next all the residents of Lawrence abstain from their avocations and labors; that they set apart that day as one of prayer; that they then meet in their respective places of worship to join in those religious ceremonies which the occasion demands; and there publicly ask of God that He would temper our affliction with mercy; that He would restore to health and strength those now languishing in pain and suffering; that He would provide with a father's care for the orphan and widow; that He would comfort and support those bereft of husbands and wives, parents and children; that He would so order this signal destruction of life and property as that good may come out of our great evil, and that our experience may teach wisdom throughout the land. (Signed,) D. SAUNDERS, Jr., Mayor.

The Duck Mills, located near the ruins of the Pemberton, have stopped work, the operatives refusing to continue labor until the building has been thoroughly examined as to its safety.

SYMPATHY FOR THE DESTITUTE.

MORE AID FROM BOSTON AND WORCESTER.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 15.

The Lawrence tragedy was alluded to in many of our churches to-day.

At a meeting of the Printers' Union, last evening, $100 was subscribed for the sufferers.

WORCESTER, Sunday, Jan. 15.

A large number of our citizens met at the City Hall last evening, for the purpose of affording substantial relief for the sufferers in the Lawrence calamity. The meeting was presided over by Mayor RICE, appropriate remarks were made by several gentlemen, and a Committee to receive such sums as may be offered was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: Mayor Rice, Stephen Salisbury, Isaac Davis, A. H. Bullock, and Ira M. Barton.

ADDITIONAL LISTS OF KILLED AND INJURED.

The circular of Mr. CLARK, the paymaster of the Pemberton Mills, calling upon the operatives to report themselves and their friends at the office of the Essex Company, has caused nearly 900 names to be recorded. We have already printed lists of the dead, wounded and missing. The following additional names are taken from the above source:

Dead—Dora Harold, Mary Griffin, Bridget Crosby, Mary Jewett, Margaret Cochrane, Elizabeth Towne, Catharine Cooney, Elizabeth R. Kimball, William Metcalf, William Jordan, Alice Cullen, Irene Crosby, Margaret Turner, Augusta A. Ashworth, Richard Lunney, Samuel J. Rolfe, Mary Barnett, Bridget Brondor, Catharine Connors, William Kane, Catharine Hannan, Ellen Hickey, Ann Sullivan, Mary Howard, Ellen Mahoney, Mary Cullerton, Margaret Sullivan, Julia Roberts, Martin Hughes, John Hughes, Catharine Clark, Samuel Marston, William Adolph, Jermiah Ahern.

Wounded—Anna M. Patch, Michael Daly, Honora Scammell, May Ward, Charles O'Mara, Mary A. Sugden, Mrs. McCarty, Elizabeth Connell, Michael Reardon, John Reardon, Mary Slaven, Ernestine Feidler, Margaret Reardon, Margaret Kirby, Ellen Boheine, Catharine Moran, Jerry Reardon, Ellen Ahern, Margaret Donnovan, Ann Rafferty, Francis Rafferty, Ellen Mahoney, Eliza Benkar, Anne Manlon, Almira Ford, Ellen Lennehan, Mary Ann Doherty, Thomas Roach, Edward Colbert, Mary Glynn, Celia Connoly, Thomas Hoppin, Mary O'Donnell and sister, Patrick Burns, Mary Welch, Margaret Shorey, Joanna Carney, Hannah Carl, Ellen Hamean, Rosanna Kenny, Bridget Barry, Anne Doherty, Ann Reyan, Catharine Campbell, Maria R. Holly, Catherine Connors, James Davis, Amanda Merchant, Lavinia Stratton, Ann Crabtree, Timothy Buckley, Dominick Burns, Patrick O'Hara, Catharine Ivory, Henry Koehler, Job Jewett, Kate Harrahay, Mary Lawton, Hannah Garnay, Catherine Mulcahey, William Young, Owen Harran, Ann Fallon, David Harty, Jerry O'Brien, Mary Welch, Edward Collins, W. R. Hall, Lizzie L. Kingsbury, Margaret Babb, Mary Mulcahey, Phebe Barnes, John Quinn, Catharine Saunders, Hannah Hurley, Arthur Sullivan, Jenny Sullivan, Jenny A. Boynton, William Keta, Margaret Ryan, Ann Ryan, Betsy Heath, Catharine Carroll, Mary Metcalf, Mary Fearnside, Catharine Welch, Hannah Roach, Lucy A. Campbell, Patrick Burns, Richard Seavey, Mary Goslin, Ellen McKay, Catharine Leonard, G. W. Sargent, Patrick Higgins, Abby Brown, Fanny Reed, Catharine Dolan, Michael Haley, Jennette Henderson, Mary Barnes, Mrs. Kingsbury, Mary Cummings, Mary Finherty, Mary Keenan, Jane Brooks, Bridget Bradlee, Catharine Dooley, George Kradalpher, Mary Crosby, Michael Hart, Alice McCarty, Ellen Connors, Julia O'Brien, Jane Shea, Anna Scannell, Elizabeth Scannell, Joshua Jewett, Ellen Kane, Thomas H. Watson, Rosa Kenney, Thomas O'Connor, Mr. Almen, Daniel Hannelly, Crosby Roberts, Amelia Smith, Damon Y. Horn, Henry Cole, Catharine Mulcarty, Margaret Fox, Ellen Clary, Jona Henderson, R. A. Seaver, Hampden Smith, Jane Welch, Margaret Crennan, Thomas Rowley, Jane Leyden, William McAvoy, Elizabeth Watson, Bernard McGee, Miles Darley, Julia McConley, Bridget Potten, Catharine Mangan, Wm. Elwood, Betsey Scanlan, Mary Colbert, Hattie C. Thompson, Jane Craig, William Keith, Anna McKee.

Missing—Mary Nice, Catharine Sweeney, Ellen Dineen, Jane Thomas, Joseph Bailey, James Harty, Ellen Harty, John Hughes, Mary Trumplety, A. S. Martin, Elizabeth Dunn, Catharine Harrigan, Catharie Hickey, Lizzie Flint, Ellen Ahern, Ellen Conner, Eliza Mehiggan, Catharine Welch, Richard Lunning, Hannah Scannell, Mary Callahan, Julia Maloney, Margaret Colburn, Catharrne Clancey.

RECAPITULATION.

Dead, before printed	35
Dead, above printed	31— 69
Missing, before printed	24
Missing, above printed	24— 48
Total dead and missing	117
Wounded, before printed	53
Wounded, above printed	153—206
Total dead, wounded and missing	323

These lists are necessarily still incomplete, a number of the survivors not having yet reported.

The following letter from the Mayor of Lawrence to the Boston Committee, shows that there is great need of prompt and generous contributions for those rendered destitute by the calamity:

LAWRENCE, Jan. 13, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: We as yet know but little of the heart-rending agony that is crushing our people. Instances are hourly brought to my notice which make me long for a time to weep. I have steeled my nerves, yet they almost break.

There are many cases which call for special aid and sympathy—900 people, upon whom 3,000 at least were dependent for support, are out of employment. Young children have lost their parents; brothers and sisters, dependent upon each other, are separated; aged and infirm parents, dependent upon their children, are now childless.

One terrible case came under my personal observation. A little girl, about fifteen years of age, who supported her younger orphan brothers and sisters, was covered in the ruins, but not injured. We had nearly extricated her—ten minutes more and she would have been saved, but the flames came.

You must imagine the rest; I cannot write it out. Oh, how fervently our prayers joined with hers to God! There are many very sad cases. I cannot write more; it unnerves me. Yours, truly,

D. SAUNDERS, Jr., Mayor.

Hon. NATHAN APPLETON, Boston, Ch'n Committee.

DANGEROUS CONDITION OF ANOTHER LAWRENCE FACTORY.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It having been my custom to spend a little time in Lawrence, Mass., each Summer during the past seven years, and having made some valued acquaintances and friends among the overseers and others of the several mills, I am in a condition to acqcaint you with some particulars relative to one or two of these mills, which, being made public, may go far towards a prevention of another serious catastrophe. My knowledge is based as well upon the statements of intelligent men employed in these factories, as upon my own observations, and may be considered as entirely reliable.

The sickening details consequent upon the fall of the "Pemberton," have horrified us all, and deep indignation is felt against those who, through negligence or worse, could submit human life to so fearful a risk and so terrible an end. I will not anticipate the verdict soon to be rendered at Lawrence, but be assured that such incidental contingencies as "severe frost followed by sudden thaw," "moving of machinery," &c., will find no place in that verdict. I have heard the dangerous character of this building spoken of many times since 1854, the year of my first visit to Lawrence. The walls were spoken of as being too slight, and not at all fitted for such a building, while the foundations also have been the theme for many a denunciation. I was there in the Summer of 1855, when repairs were being made to the pent-stock of the Pemberton. Men then worked not only through the day, but by torchlight at night, to remedy some defects in the water arrangements of the mill. The windows in this building were unusually large and numerous—so numerous, indeed, that I no not believe there was a space of more than four feet between each, and so large as to be within but a few feet of the floors and ceilings. So apparent to me was the general insecurity of this mill that I have repeatedly stood and watched it, while wondering how it was possible such a building could even support its own weight.

But there is another mill in Lawrence very little, if any, safer than the Pemberton. A few rods east of where stood the Pemberton Mill stands the Duck Mill, another horrible trap, two stories of which should be abated at once, ere we have some more melancholy intelligence. This building may have been a good, solid structure when put up, but the excessive weight it bears, and the constant swaying motion it is subject to, are doing their work effectually and fast, and its fall can be but a question of a very little time. This mill is five stories in height, has not so many nor so large windows as had the Pemberton, and is more substantially built. One would suppose that in an establishment like this, where very heavy machinery is used, such machinery would be placed as near the base of the building as possible. This is not the case in the Duck Mill, however. On the fourth story of this mill are no less than 56 looms, each loom weighing at least 3,500 pounds, or 98 tons in all! Beside these are two heavier looms, of more recent introduction, weighing each 5,000 pounds. Add to this already outrageous burden the further weight of 400 pounds to each loom—being the weight of the cast-iron beams and trappings—and we have a total weight on this fourth floor of the Duck Mill of *over one hundred and fourteen tons!* Of course there is other machinery above this floor as well as below, on each floor. You can readily believe that such a weight as this would be dangerous even if it were constantly at rest, but you can hardly conceive the effect when the work of each floor is in full operation. The building shakes and trembles from its foundation, and sways to and fro with an irregular, unsteady, rocking motion, having somewhat the effect of sea-sickness upon one not accustomed to it.

Now for the result of this excessive weight and continuous swaying. There is a crack in the south wall of this mill, extending from the eaves to the base, which opens and shuts as the mill rocks to and fro, and into which you may readily insert your fingers, exercising care, at the same time, that you pull them out again ere the wall comes together. Some attempt was made to fill up this crack with cement, but without avail; it still remains. Furthermore, at the top of this building is a cistern, intended, as most cisterns are, to retain water; the rocking of the building, however, prevents this, and but little if any water can be kept in it. Even on the third floor the motion is so great that the water in a pail two-thirds full will be thrown out. Now all this is perfectly well known to those in charge of the mill. The operatives know it; the overseers know it, and the agent knows it, and yet no one seems to give the matter any thought, or imagine that any harm can possibly result from a weakened building supporting so much weight.

These factories should never be built over two stories in height at the utmost. The Russell Mill, near Plymouth, Mass., is but a two-story building, making the best and heaviest descriptions of canvas, and using very heavy machinery, and yet it has no perceptible motion. It has been well and intelligently built, and is well and intelligently used, for the agent appears to understand that the interest of the employer is that of the employed, and a proper observance of the first is the surest way of securing the last.

If, by what I have written above, the attention of the authorities of Lawrence can be directed to an examination of the Duck Mill, as soon as possible after they have sifted the cause of the fall of the Pemberton, another serious calamity may be prevented, and the object of the writer be gained. GOTHAM.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL MISSIONARY MEETING.—The large hall of the Cooper Institute was two-thirds full, last evening, in pursuance of a call for a meeting, "in aid of the missionary work of the American Sunday-School Union." After reading the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. Mr. CLARK, and singing a hymn by the congregation, Rev. C. C. Goss, missionary of the Sabbath-School Union for the past two years, in Nebraska, gave an interesting account of his missionary labors and the results. He had established over two hundred schools and gave away an equal number of libraries. He closed with an urgent appeal for contributions, stating that although there was a disposition on the part of the people of Nebraska to aid in starting and supporting Sunday-Schools, they had not the money to give. An address of equally interesting character was given by Rev. B. N. CHIDLAW, who has been a missionary in behalf of the Union in Ohio, for over twenty-two years. He gave a vivid picture of his early labors and struggles, and the contrast now presented in Ohio. Much, he urged, remained to be done, not two-thirds of the field having been fully explored and cared for. A printed account shows that during the six months ending with last September, there had been organized 1,776 schools where none previously existed, in which had been collected 138,865 pupils, and whose united libraries amounted to 180,000 volumes. A collection was taken up, when the exercises terminated with the benediction and singing the doxology.

PAYMENT OF TAXES.—The tax assessment of 1859 is gradually being paid up. Those who let their payments run over into this year have 12 per cent interest to pay—the penalty of their procrastination. Those who insist in putting off their payments beyond this year, will have the painful satisfaction of seeing their property knocked off to the highest bidder under the auctioneer's hammer. The receipts at the Tax Office last week were: Monday, $6,875 23; Tuesday, $7,405 57; Wednesday, $5,656 53; Thursday, $7,7773 24; Friday, $6,166 61; Saturday, $11,418 56. Total, $45,295 68. On the tax levy of last year there still remains unpaid $1,454,291 45. There was paid last week into the Comptroller's Office, to the credit of arrear taxes, embracing all taxes previous to those of last year remaining unpaid, $14,215 72. Of these arrear taxes there still remains unpaid about $2,260,000.

THE DUTIES OF CHRISTIAN CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC.—Rev. Dr. ADAMS yesterday delivered an eloquent discourse in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, on "The Duties of the Christian Citizens of this Republic." A number of passages from the New Testament, grouped together, formed the theme of the discourse, which was eminently conservative in tone. Upon many of the existing topics of the day the views of the speaker were given very explicitly. A number of the prominent members of the congregation expressed a strong desire to have the discourse in a permanent form, and it is not improbable that it may be published in deference to their wishes.

HARTFORD TRACT SOCIETY.—This branch of the American Tract Society held its forty-fourth anniversary last Sabbath evening, and was addressed by Rev. Drs. COX and PARKER, of New-York, and the Secretaries of the Society. It was one of the largest and most interesting meetings of the kind ever held in Hartford. Dr. HAWES' Church was crowded with attentive hearers for three hours, till 10 o'clock. The receipts, as appeared from the report, from Hartford in 1859, were $2,541 74, including a legacy of $500. From the State, $11,552. The collections in Hartford this week are about $1,8 0, and when completed will probably exceed the amount collected of last year.

NEWSPAPER EXPRESS WAGON.—The morning edition of the TIMES and other City newspapers of large circulation, is taken to Newark, N. J., for distribution in that neighborhood, by horse express—run by THOS. MOUNTFIELD. He has just had a new wagon built for the purpose, the sides of which are appropriately ornamented by very handsomely painted views of the TIMES building and presses—together with the buildings and presses of the *Tribune* and *Sun*. A representation is given of Mr. BEACH's newly invented press for printing both sides at the same time, as it will appear when completed. The whole establishment is fitted up in very fine style.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors and members of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, the Surgeons, Dr. STEPHENSON and GARRISH, reported that they had treated at the Hospital, during the year 1859, 1,011 poor persons afflicted with diseases of the eye, making 7,716 persons treated at the Hospital since its foundation in 1852. The Hospital is open for the reception of patients every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 1 to 3 o'clock.

ACCIDENT TO THE UNITED STATES STEAMER IROQUOIS.—The United States steamer *Iroquois* left this port yesterday for the Mediterranean, but on reaching Sandy Hook broke her bilge-pump in consequence of the water in the pipe having become frozen, and was obliged to return. The necessary repairs, it is hoped, will be completed in time for her to leave again on Tuesday.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A man named LEO HODGESS was found insensible in the slush at the corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-street, on Saturday night. He was